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The Globe.

HUNTINGDON, PA.

WILLIAM LEWIS, Editor and Proprietor. —PERSEVERE.— TERMS, $1,50 a year in advance.

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THE GLOBE JOB PRINTING OFFICE.

THE "GLOBE JOB OFFICE" is the most complete of any in the county, and possesses the most ample facilities for promptly executing the best style, every variety of Job Printing, such as

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SUNRISE.

The skylark meets the distant blue,
That stoops to clasp a waking world,
While flowers fling up their crowns of dew,
And hues of heaven are here unfurled.
Pure as the dew dissolved in air,
Like incense rising from the sod,
Shall be our morning praise and prayer,
While faith shall wing our words to God.

He rolls the sun to its decline,
And bowls it on the realms afar,
To let the modest glow-worm shine,
And man behold the evening star.
With wings of flame he sweeps away
The stars above so thickly spread,
To light the ant with golden ray,
And show man where to find his bread.

Like silver rain the light will fall
From rosy morning's torch of flame,
Where mailed beetle rolls his ball,
And the wise beaver builds his dam.
The sun looked from the sky and smiled,
And earth awoke with song of bliss,
As wakes the sweet and smiling child,
Waked by a mother's morning kiss.

For the Globe.

An Appeal.

MR. EDITOR:—Past history furnishes ample evidence of the danger of a union of the civil and ecclesiastical departments of human government; but many of the benefits and blessings of life are the results of their harmonious working together. The line of separation between the province of benevolence and that of civil legislation oscillates with the advancement or retrogression of society; thus, we must have civil laws by which Crœsus may enforce or collect his claims against Lazarus, and we must not have civil authority to compel a citizen to take up, and dress the wounds of the traveler who has fallen among thieves: but the principle of benevolence with powerful sanctions forbids Crœsus committing Lazarus to the "tender mercy" of dogs, and sweetly constrains the neighbor to take tender care of the stranger who has fallen amongst theives.

One of the greatest lights of the present age, both in theological and philosophical lore, was so deeply impressed with the danger of the civil encroaching upon the benevolent department, that he advocated the doctrine that the poor rates and levies in Scotland should be expunged from the civil statute book, and emanate freely from the province of benevolence.

Now, we can conceive of such a state of society as would justify the doctrine of the immortal Chalmers, but it is not our high privilege to enjoy it: on the contrary, we need the harmonious inter-action of both these departments.

Our country has indeed fallen amid thieves, robbers and perjured villains, but it faltered not nor quailed with ten thousand daggers pointed at its heart. Our struggle has been a protracted and fearful one against the combined powers of earth and hell; and we may truly say with the ancient prophet, that had not God been upon our side we would have fallen under the powers of darkness. Never since the history of ancient Israel, has the hand of God been so visible as it has been in our present struggle for national existence. At first our Executive had but to stamp upon the ground and the lovers of human liberty flocked to his standard by hundreds of thousands.—This cruel war has continued over three years, the power of rebellion is still decreasing, the rebels begin to feel they are in the throes of death, that they have lost their power, and that their long cherished institution, for the perpetuation of which they have deluged our land with blood, is falling to pieces by their own folly, and that slavery shall soon be written with things that are past. But in anticipation of final triumph, have we done, and are we doing, all that we should do, to mitigate the suffering of those who have so valiantly stood between our peaceful homes, and ruthless rebels who have been struggling for three long years to break down our model government, desolate our land and roll us back into the dark ages of anarchy and ruin.

No civil government has done so much for the benefit of their armies as ours has done; but it is obvious that it is not possible for our civil authority to reach all the claims which our sick, wounded and dying soldiers have upon us, and therefore our Sanitary and Christian Commissions have risen out of the province of benevolence, in order to alleviate those sufferings amongst our soldiers, which could be reached in no other way. You search history in vain for such a pouring out of wealth for benevolent purposes.—Witness the millions of money expended, the benignant and unpaid labors of agents, and listen to the testimony of the sufferers, and you must conclude that our Christian Commission has the seal of one of the strongest evidences of the living power of Christianity.—We again ask the question, Have we done all that we should do for the benefit of our suffering soldiers? We have no sympathy for that coercive agrarianism of radical politicians, which would break down all incentives to virtuous industry; but we have strong faith in that benevolence which labors to equalize the comforts of our race, beginning at home, and first amongst those who have been our benefactors, where beaevolence is only the hand-maid of Justice. And where can we look for such objects of our kind regards if not amongst the thousands of our sick, wounded and dying soldiers, and those who are in cruel captivity.

The Christian Commission has been doing benevolent work on a larger scale than any voluntary institution of the kind to be found upon the pages of history; but we think its means might be greatly enlarged, and its field of usefulness extended. Up to the present time its funds have been in a great measure supplied by the rich whose profusion has ministered to its benevolent labors. All that is now wanted to make the institution the admiration of the world is, to form such organizations as will appeal to every benevolent heart, collect the widows' mites, and the childrens' pennies, and give all an easy opportunity of contributing to the comfort of those who have contributed so freely to secure our peaceful firesides at such fearful expense to themselves. And here, without dictation, it is respectfully suggested, that if each county in the State and in every other State, would get up a proper organization, and conduct it with spirit, the aggregate of such collections would be immense.—Now, suppose good old Huntingdon county would set the example, and try the experiment. Few towns of the same size contain as many professional men who make an open profession of Christianity as Huntingdon. Then let there be a county convention called, let there be a large central committee appointed, whose duty it might be to manage the affairs of the association, let there be a sub-committee appointed for each town'ship and borough, let them call meetings or see to it that every family be visited, and requested to contribute something for the soldiers' comfort. If such action should be taken in every county, and each association become auxiliary to the Christian Commission, the sacrifice made by each individual would be small, and the comfort communicated would transcend all calculation. Will not some individuals have sufficient courage to call such a meeting, and try the experiment? Every benevolent gift tends to expand the human heart, and renders subsequent acts of kindness more pleasant, and every mite given might cool a burning fever, or wipe away a widow's tear.

WHAT THE SUN DOES.—Leaving out of account the eruption of volcanoes, and the ebb and flow of the tides, every mechanical action on the earth's surface, every manifestation of power, organic or inorganic, vital and physical, is produced by the sun. His heat keeps the sea liquid, and the atmosphere a gas, and the storms which agitate both, are blown by the mechanical force of the sun. He lifts the rivers and the glaciers up the mountains, and thus the cataract and the avalanche shoot with an energy derived immediately from him. Thunder and lightning are also his transmitted strength. Every fire that burns and every flame that glows dispenses heat and light which originally belonged to the sun. In these days, unhappily, the news of battle is familiar to us, but every shock and every charge is in application or misapplication of the mechanical force of the sun. He blows the trumpet, urges the projectile, he bursts the bomb. And remember this is not poetry, but rigid mechanical truth. He rears, as I have said, the whole vegetable world, and through it the animals; the lillies of the field are his workmanship, the vendure of the meadows, and the cattle upon a thousand hills. He urges the blood, he builds the brain. His fleetness is in the deer's foot; he springs in the panther; he soars in the eagle; he slides in the snake. He builds the forest and hews it down, the power which raised the trees and wields the axe being one and the same. The clover sprouts and blossoms and the scythe of the mower swings, by the operation of the same force. The sun digs the ore from the mines; he rolls the iron; he rivets the plates; he boils the water; he draws the train. He not only grows the cotton, but he spires the fiber and weaves the web. There is not a hammer raised, a wheel turned, a shuttle thrown, that is not raised and thrown by the sun. His energy is poured forth into space, but our world is a halting place where his energy is conditioned.—*Professor Tyndel.*

Don't Give it Up.

"I can't do it, father. Indeed I can't.

"Never say can't, my son. It isn't a good word."

"But I can't father. And if I can't I can't. I've tried, and tried, and the answer won't come out right

"Suppose you try again, Edward," said Mr. Williams, the father of the discouraged boy.

"There's no use in it," replied the lad.

"What if you go to school to-morrow, without the correct answer to the sum?"

"I'll be put down in my class," returned Edward.

Mr. Williams shook his head, and his countenance assumed a grave aspect. There was a silence of a few moments, and the father said:

"Let me relate to you a true story, my son. Thirty years ago, two lads about your age were school companions. Both got on well for a time; but as their studies grew difficult, both suffered discouragement, and each said often to his father, as you said to me, 'I can't.' One of these boys whose name is Charles, had a brighter mind than the other, and could get through his task easier; but his father was very indulgent to him, and, when he complained that his lessons were too hard, and said, 'I can't do this,' and, 'I can't do that,' he requested the teacher not to be so hard with him.

"But it was different with the father of the other boy, named Henry. To every complaint he answered, 'don't give it up, my boy! Try again. You can do it—I know you can.'

"Thus encouraged, this lad persevered, and in every case, overcame the difficulties in his way. Soon, although his mind was not so active as his companions, he was in advance of him.—When they left the school, which was about the same time, he was far the best scholar. Why was this? He did not give up because his task was hard; for he had learned this important lesson—that we can do almost anything if we try.

"Well, these two boys grew up towards manhood, and it became necessary for them to enter upon some business. Charles was placed by his father in the office of a physician; but he did not stay there long. He found it difficult in the beginning, to remember the names and uses of the various organs of the body, and soon became so much discouraged, that his father thought it best to alter his intention regarding him and put him into a merchant's room, instead of continuing him as a student of medicine. Here Charles remained until he became of age. Some years afterwards he went into business for himself, and got on pretty well for a time; but every young man who enters the world dependent upon his own efforts, meets with difficulties that only courage, confidence and perseverance can overcome. He must never think of giving up. Unfortunately for Charles, these virtues did not make a part of his character. When troubles and difficulties came, he sunk under a feeling of discouragement and he 'gave up' at a time when all that was needed for final success was a spirit of indomitable perseverance, that removes all obstacles. He sunk to rise no more.—In giving up the struggle, he let go his hope in the future—and ere he had reached the prime of life, he found himself shattered in fortune, and without the energy of character necessary to repair it.

"In the same office where Charles was placed, Henry was entered as a student of medicine. At first when he looked into the books of anatomy, and read the names of bones, muscles, nerves, arteries, &c., it seemed to him that he could never learn these names, much less their various uses in the human body. For a time he gave way to the feeling of discouragement, but then he thought of the many hard tasks he had learned by application, came over his mind, and with the words 'don't give up,' on his tongue, he would apply with renewed efforts. Little by little he acquired the knowledge he was seeking. Daily he learned something, and it was not long before he could look back and mark the steps of his progress. This encouraged him greatly. Soon new and greater difficulties presented themselves; but encouraged by past triumphs, he encountered them in a confident spirit, and came off conqueror.

"Thus Henry went on, while Charles gave up quickly. In the end, the former graduated with honor and then entered upon the practice of the profession he had chosen. There was not much to encourage him at first. People do not readily put confidence in a young physician; he had to wait three years before he received enough to support himself, even with the closest economy. During this long period, in which the motto "don't give up" sustained him, he got in debt for articles necessary for health and comfort about three hundred dollars. This troubled, but did not dishearten him. "I can and will succeed," he often said to himself. 'Others have met and overcome greater difficulties than mine; why then should I give up?

"A little while he persevered, and had the pleasure to find himself free from debt. From that time a prosperous way was before him; though he had often to fall back on the motto "don't give up." Many years have passed, and Henry is now Professor of Anatomy in D—— University."

"Why father! that is you! exclaimed the listening boy, the interest on his face brightening into pleasure.

"Yes, my son," replied Mr. Williams; "I have been giving you my own history."

"But what became of Charles?" inquired Edward.

"Do you know the Janitor in our College!" said Mr. Williams.

"Yes, sir."

"He it is, who, when a boy, was my schoolmate. But he gave up at every difficulty. See where he is now. He had a good mind, but lacked industry, perseverance, and a will to succeed.—You can do almost anything, my boy, if you try in good earnest. But, if you give up when things are a little hard, you must never expect to rise in the world—to be useful according to your ability, either for yourself or mankind.

Now try the hard problem again; I am sure you will get the right answer."

"I will try," said Edward confidently, "and I am sure it will come out right next time."

And so it did. One more earnest trial, and the work was done. Far happier was he, after this successful effort, than he could have been, if, yielding to a feeling of discouragement he had left the task unaccomplished. And so all will find it. Difficulties are permitted to stand in our way that we may overcome them; and only in overcoming can we expect success and happiness. The mind, like the body, gains strength and maturity by vigorous exercise. It must feel and brave, like the oak, the rushing storm, as well as bask, amid gentle breezes, in the warm sunshine.

I REMEMBER once when I was a young man living up in New Hampshire, they dedicated a new bridge, and invited a young lawyer to deliver an oration. The lawyer had never yet, after a fort-night's practice, had the honor of being retained, and the opportunity of establishing a reputation was admirable. The day came, and with it to the bridge came the multitude and the orator. He had made no written preparation, that being, he had been told, unlawyer-like—a lawyer being supposed to be capable of speaking without notes or notice any number of hours, on any subject, in a style of thrilling eloquence. So our orator trusted to the occasion. He stood out upon the platform, and amid the profound attention of his audience commenced: "Fellow citizens—Five and-forty years ago, this bridge built by your enterprise, was part and parcel of the howling wilderness!" He paused a moment. "Yes, fellow citizens, only five and forty years ago this bridge, where we now stand, was part and parcel of the howling wilderness!" He paused again. [Cries of "good;" "go on,"] Here was the rub. "I feel it hardly necessary to repeat that this bridge, fellow citizens, five and forty years ago, was part and parcel of the howling wilderness, and I conclude by saying that I wish that it was part and parcel of it now."

USELESS YOUNG LADIES.—A cotemporary thus seriously speaks of that very large class of useless young ladies who glory in being above useful employment:

"The number of idle, useless girls in all our large cities, seems to be steadily increasing. They lounge or sleep through their mornings, parade the streets during the afternoon, and assemble in frivolous companies of their own and the other sex to pass away their evenings. What a store of unhappiness for themselves and others are they laying up for the coming time, when real duties and high responsibilites shall be thoughtlessly assumed. They are skilled in no domestic duties—nay, they despise them; they have no habit of industry nor taste for the useful. What will they be as wives and mothers? Alas for the husbands and children, alas for themselves! Who can wonder if domestic unhappiness and domestic ruin follows?"

SHERMAN.

The Beginning of his Movement—What he did Before he Started—His Probable Course—The Points open to his Blows—The Character of the Country—His Force and that Opposed to Him—Chances in Favor of Success.

Since the rebel papers have seen fit to announce to their readers that their War Department had received "startling news" from Sherman, and at the same time have shown no desire to publish it, and since, according to a dispatch in our telegraphic columns, the rebels have refused of late to exchange papers, public curiosity has a right to be highly aroused, and to wonder where Sherman is, and what he is doing. There are two theories relative to this mysterious and bold advance. First, that he is marching towards the Atlantic coast with hostile intentions on the rebel prison pens and on the cities of Savannah and Charleston; and the other is that he is advancing on Mobile. The first is the general Northern theory, because Sherman hinted it darkly in a letter to a Western Sanitary Commission agent; because our suffering prisoners are all in that direction; because it would cut the Confederacy in two, and girdle all that part in which the rebellion throbs with the intensest life—North Carolina and Virginia—and because his officers and men believe he is going there. The rebels seem to lean to the latter theory, because the last dates they had from him came from Selma, Alabama, and because a great fleet of Union transports and war-vessels have been concentrating in the harbor of Mobile. Our readers can judge for themselves from this brief statement of the reasons and facts that support the two theories which is the most likely—which, if carried out, would be the most advantageous to the Union cause. Mobile is 270, Charleston 230, and Savannah 210 miles from Atlanta in a direct line.—To the east of Macon and one hundred and seventy miles southeast of Atlanta lies Andersonville, and short distances to the northwest and southeast lie other pens in which our soldiers are murdered by slow tortures. There are no topographical difficulties between Atlanta and Mobile, but the country is not half so well adapted for the supply of an advancing army of invadors. There are no topographical difficulties between Atlanta and Charleston and Savannah, but the country is fruitful, and an army can live.

The movements of Sherman, however, point out with sufficient clearness what his objects may be. After a few strategic moves, by which he drew Hood out of Georgia, and planted him on the shores of the Tennessee, at Florence, Alabama, he suddenly makes a dart at right angles to his former course, and returns to Atlanta, arriving there November 7th—Hood having then, and probably having now, four weak corps, under Lee, Chatham and Taylor, amounting in all to about 25,000 men, five thousand cavalry, and about 70 pieces of artillery. He left the army of the Cumberland, 35,000 strong, under Thomas, to entertain this rebel company, while he hied him away South, to carry out other plans, every day leaving the army that would have impeded his march miles on miles in his rear. On November 9th Sherman had 47,000 men, 10,000 of whom were cavalry.—These he divided into two columns, the first of which he marched along the railroad to Macon. On November 12th, the second column moved toward Augusta, where it is believed the programme was to unite for further operations. On the 10th the army in camp and the army on the march stretched along the Macon railroad as far down as the Chattahoochie river, which river is crossed by the railroad eight miles north of Atlanta. To the rear-guards were assigned the task of burning everything combustible in the whole country from Atlanta to Dalton. This work, we believe, has been thoroughly done. Every town and hamlet has been destroyed; Atlanta is a heap of ashes, and the inhabitants have all been sent to Nashville. They were mostly women and children, the men having gone South, either voluntarily or compulsorily. On the night of the 12th the last torch had been applied, and Sherman's axiom was again verified—not a resting place for an enemy was left in his rear. The last train of cars left Atlanta on the morning of the 12th; the railroad was destroyed to Dalton; all communication with Sherman ceased, and his subsequent movements have been involved in utter mystery. Cast loose from all base lines, afloat in the very midst of rebellion, but with a steady, fearless and skilful pilot to guide, our army is even now at its work of crushing treason, and building up a restored Union out of the ruins of a divided and devastated Confederacy.

But to return to speculation. The movement seems hazardous, but from Sherman's record, and the fact that opposition to his march can only be made by militia and such reinforcements as Lee may dare to send from Richmond, we naturally conclude that where so much is risked there must be something great, something important to be gained. Mobile, in this view, cannot be the place. Its value Farragut long ago destroyed. The capture of Charleston or Savannah will divide the Confederacy, open two of its ports to us, and enable us to carry on the war with a line of communications stretching, not over the land, constantly open to attack, and at all times hard to maintain, but over the sea, where we fear no enemy, where we are supreme. Savannah is the nearest point, and in its fall is naturally included that of Charleston. Like most of the other cities of the South, it is not capable of much defence against an attack by land. The country stretches out behind it level and flat, with just enough wood to insure moderate cover to an enemy. Its defences are very imperfect, and engineering skill can scarcely improve them. Even if they were of the highest style of art, there are no men to defend them, except they be drawn from Richmond, to its great detriment. But suppose it could be rapidly reinforced, a long seige would be the result, and supplies of sufficient amount cannot be centred in the city; or if they are, the problem is the same as that offered at Atlanta, and a blow to the single railroad would marvelously diminish the supply of hard tack and bacon. This city lies 18 miles from Fort Pulaski, which is in our hands. The river has been thoroughly obstructed above the fort and below the city, but in case of a siege, Sherman, who has started with thirty days' rations on the hoof, could be supplied by stores landed from our fleet, between the fort and the obstructions.

Labor no Barrier to Knowledge.

"It is difficult," says Bancroft, "for pride to put its ear to the ground, and listen to the teachings of a lowly humanity." The opulent and the educated have but little idea of the great mental achievements of the children of toil, and the labor of those who had to rely upon their exertions and diligence for all that they have done. Genius is universal, and there are no barriers fencing in one section of humanity from perceptions and intellectual enjoyments peculiar to another section. There are so many instances of genius in humble life recorded upon the historic page, that the lowly laborer may read, and thereby be incited to emulate the examples of those who, from humble beginnings and obscure origin, rose to distinction and eminence. Many of the finest ancient poets were from the ranks of labor and the poor; and some, not merely from the ranks of servitude, but of slavery, thus precluding the idea of divorcing Literature from Labor. Efforts have been made to divorce them, by endeavoring to render labor disreputable.—The farmer's boy sighs for the time when he may leave the plow, and the mechanic's son the drudgery of his father's workshop, and betake himself to the employments which by reason of a false and senseless pride they esteem more respectable.

A writer has truly said:—"Mind indeed rules all; the hand could not do without the mind, but neither could the mind without the hand; mind gives the conception and the plan, but the hand gives to the mind execution and durability; in fact, in our true sense, men could be neither Literary nor Labor, without both of these in combination. How is it that in the course of these latter ages these two have diminished their respect for each other? The head has said to the hand, 'I have no need of thee,' and the hand has said to the head, 'I have no need of thee.' How is it that these two, who ought to be indisoluble friends, have been thus disunited? It is too true that the world has an idea in its crochety head that work is disgraceful; that spades, plows and hammers are dishonorable things; that it is inelegant to plead guilty to the crime of soiled hands; but man in order to be a true man, must be cured of this insanity, and be convinced that it is more dishonorable to skulk through the world without working, relying upon his wits, which latter often fail one in the hour and at the time when most needed. Mental labor may combine nobly with manual labor, and in illustration of this, it is noticeable that there have been many men confined to the loom, to the flail, the hammer, and the shoemaker's bench, whose intellectual attainments have amazed the world, and who, from the various departments they have so worthily filled, have added to the stores and treasures of their country's genius and intellectual worth.

How Courage is Imparted.

A bold, hopeful man inspires courage in many weaker minds, for there is something in the human soul that responds to the call of a noble example. Mr. Wasson says, in the *Atlantic Monthly*:

A little girl sleeping by her mother's side awoke in a severe thunder storm, and, nestling in terror near to the mother, and shrinking into the smallest possible space, said, trembling,

"Mother, are you afraid?"

"No, my dear," answered the lady, calmly.

"O, well," said the child, assuming her full proportions, and disposing herself for sleep, "if you're not afraid, I'm not afraid," and was soon slumbering quietly.

What volumes of gravest human history in that little incident! So infinitely easy are daring and magnanimity, so easy is transcendent height of thought and will when exalted spiritually, when imperial valor and purpose breathe and blow upon our souls from the lips of a living fellow! Not, it may be, that anything new is said. That is not required. What another now thrills, inspires, transfigures us by saying, we probably knew before, only dared not let ourselves think that we knew it. The universe, perhaps, had not a nook so hidden that therein we could have been solitary enough to whispor that divine suggestion to our own hearts. But now some childlike man stands up and speakes it to the common air, in serenest unconciousness of doing anything singular. He has said it—and lo, he lives! By the help of God then, we, too, by word and deed, will utter our souls.

MANI-A-POTU.—There never was a time when *Mani-a-potu* was so prevalent among drinkers as now. Whether this is owing to the quality of the liquor, or the quantities in which it is consumed, is not stated, but certain it is that more cases of this terrible malady have been developed within the last three months than during the previous year. The greatly increased price of liquors, under the new Internal Revenue law, forbids the idea that there is more of it drank than before, so that it can only be through the adulteration of the liquors now in use that this increased tendency to *mani-a-potu* on the part of intemperate men can be accounted for. The commonest kind of whisky brings more per gallon by the barrel now, than the purest old rye sold before the war, and as ten cents per drink is the ruling price at most of our bars, there must be adulteration to afford dealers in the article anything like the large profits which they are reported to make. This admitted, and the increase of *mani-a-potu* is easily accounted for. A strong, healthy man might go on for a long time drinking pure liquor, and yet retain his reason, but let him try it with the villainous compounds now sold under the name of liquor, and he will soon find the "man with the poker" after him hard and fast. Those, then, who have been in the habit of *indulging too freely*, had better pause in their career ere it is too late. Adulterated liquor, such as is now dealt out in most of our bars, is but little better than poison, and the man is wisest who shuns its use altogether.

THE Irish shopkeeper, who was lately cheated by an old woman stealing a jar of whisky, and leaving a jar of water in its place, described her as speaking a strange dialect, neither Irish nor English. A punster said, he had reason to complain of the jar gon.

When Judge Hale, who had been a fierce swash-buckler in his youth, sat in judgment upon one of his former boon companions, he took advantage of the retirement of the jury to ask the culprit in the dock sundry questions touching their old associates. 'They are all hanged, my lord,' answered the knave, "except you and me."

'Mother, where's Bill?' 'My son, do not let me hear you say *Bill* again; you should say William.' 'Well, mother, where's William?' 'In the yard feeding the ducks.' 'Oh, yes, I see him now; but, mother, what makes the ducks have such broad Williams?' 'Go to your brother directly, you little scamp, or I'll box your ears.'

'Madame,' said a gentleman to his wife, 'let me tell you, facts are very stubborn things.' 'Dear me, you don't say so,' quoth the lady, 'What a fact you must be!'

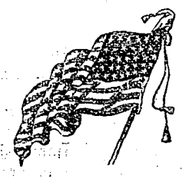
'JOHN,' said a stingy old hunk to his hired man, as he was taking dinner, 'do you know how many pancakes you've eaten?' 'No.' 'Well, you've eaten fourteen.' 'Well,' said John, 'you just count and I'll eat.'

The Globe.

HUNTINGDON, PA.

Wednesday morning, Nov. 30, 1864.

W. Lewis, Editor and Proprietor.



Our Flag Forever.

"I know of no mode in which a loyal citizen may so well demonstrate his devotion to his country as by sustaining the Flag the Constitution and the Union, under all circumstances, and UNDER EVERY ADMINISTRATION REGARDLESS OF PARTY POLITICS, AGAINST ALL ASSAILANTS, AT HOME AND ABROAD."—STEPHEN A. DOUGLAS.

THE PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.—President Lincoln is busily engaged in preparing his Message for reading at the session of Congress, which opens on Tuesday next. We have much to expect from this Message, and believe it will be the most important document ever issued to the American people.—The President knows full well upon what platform he stood when elected; he will consider the vast majority of votes cast for him an earnest of the people's favor in his policy, and he will, as he has intimated, subserve as heretofore every interest in their behalf and of the country. Since he has held the reins of government, he has tried, in conformity with the will of the mass of the people, measures for the extinction of slavery—that polluting stain upon our Nation's character; but since the popular desire has been openly manifested to effectually uproot it, we may expect further measures of a more stringent nature to be adopted and rigidly enforced. He can now view slavery in a far different light from the time when, four years ago, he took the Presidential chair. War, horrible as it is, has accomplished its good results, and it is now preying upon the vitals of the rotting body of slavery, and purging it from our land. As the conflict makes further progress the destruction of this curse and that of the Southern Confederacy is inevitable, and it is with pleasure the mind of the President as well as of his countrymen will recur to the scene. A record of the victories on land and sea that our gallant forces have achieved, is another subject the President will dwell upon with emotions of gratitude to the victors and to the Supreme Being, who controls all events for our Nation's welfare.

We hope to present the Message to our subscribers at the earliest possible moment.

REBEL INCENDIARIES IN NEW YORK.—We give in our columns intelligence of the attempted burning of New York city by a band of Southern rebel emissaries or their traitorous accomplices at the North. This is what we have long suspected, and since we have full warning from the case in the metropolis, it should lead every citizen to renewed watchfulness. This is the plan proposed frequently by rebel editors for retaliation, and it appears that it has now been carried into effect. The threatened burning of New York and the bold attempt thereto, is but the outset of other deeds more daring and perhaps more destructive. It is every man's business to guard against the roving spies and fillibusters who perpetrate these outrages, and secure his own and neighbors' property from their depredations and destruction. The most scrutinizing vigilance by the people at large, and the most rigorous punishment by the authorities upon the guilty ones, will prevent a general repetition and success of the villains designs.

☞ Now orders have just been issued from the Provost Marshal General's office relating to the division and correcting of the enrolment lists, with a view to have them ready for future emergencies. General Fry says the names of all persons who are liable to military duty, taking up their residence in sub-districts, as well as those who from time to time become liable, shall be added to the enrollment lists, and all persons who enlist or remove permanently from any district, or whose liability terminates while in it, will be stricken off; and in case of removal, whenever practicable, the Board of Enrollment of the district to which the person removes will be notified, and he be enrolled by that Board.

THE PITTSBURG COMMERCIAL.—We publish in our advertising columns the prospectus of that able paper, the *Pittsburg Commercial*, and we invite the attention of the reader to it. The *Commercial* is one of the best papers published in the Union, and any of our readers in want of a paper out of the county cannot subscribe for a better.

☞ The amount of currency issued by the National banks is officially learned at this time to be sixty-four millions of dollars. Two millions were issued last week to new banks.

No Affiliation with the North.

Mr. Russell, of Virginia, introduced the following resolution:

Resolved, That this House deem it proper, in view of recent events, to repeat the views expressed in the resolution adopted by the last Congress, declaring the sense of Congress in reference to reuniting with the United States; that it is the unalterable determination of the Confederate States, who are suffering all the horrors and cruelties of a protracted war, that they will never, on any terms, politically affiliate with a people who are engaged in the invasion of their soil and the butchery of their citizens.

Mr. Clark, of Missouri desired to submit a substitute for the resolution, embodying the same views, but in a more extended form.

Mr. Russell declined to withdraw the call for the question, but asked the yeas and nays, which were ordered, and resulted as follows:

YEAS.—83.

NAYS.—None.

We quote this resolution and the appended vote from the Richmond *Enquirer* of the 22d. It shows, what we have always asserted, that nothing is ever to be gained for the Union by proposals of peace to the rebel leaders. When these men talk of peace they invariably mean peace with recognition of the Confederacy. The Northern papers which still place the responsibility of the war upon the Administration know this fact, but studiously conceal it. Our hope is in the Southern people and the prosecution of the war.

How Sherman's Soldiers Voted.

The Louisville *Journal* says: "We have received the following by mail from Kingston, Georgia. General Sherman was unwilling to have them forwarded by telegraph, for fear the location of the troops would be prematurely made public and reach the rebels:

	McClellan.	Lincoln.
21st Wisconsin,	86	311
21st Michigan,	74	334
94th Ohio,	17	200
18th Kentucky,	45	160
31st Ohio,	17	220
89th Ohio,	35	157
92d Ohio,	15	310
17th Ohio,	26	302
105th Ohio,	1	275
21st Ohio,	44	206
74th Ohio,	60	148
13th Michigan,	220	401
69th Ohio,	56	128
33d Ohio,	111	214
38th Ohio,	8	250
14th Ohio,	55	173
26th Missouri,	8	240
79th Penn. (detach't)	16	20
Total,	904	4057
Lincoln's majority,		3153

These votes are official of regiments in the 1st and 3d Divisons of the 14th Corps, and they comprise all the forces that were at Kingston on the 9th, but where they were on the 10th it is premature to state. The votes of the various regiments show them to be quite full, generally, for there is a large percentage in each of persons unqualified to exercise the elective franchise.

Important to the Friends of the Soldiers.

The following note from Postmaster Bowen calls attention to the matter of moment in regard to the transmission of packages addressed to persons in the army:

Notice to Persons sending Clothing and other Parcels to Officers and Soldiers in the Army through the Mails.

POST OFFICE, WASHINGTON D. C., November 14, 1861.

A large number of packages, intended for the army, arrive at this office with the wrappers destroyed or the address so mutilated that they cannot be forwarded, and are, therefore, necessarily sent to the Dead Letter Office.

If persons sending would take the precaution to write out on a card or slip of paper the full name of the officer or soldier for whom the package is intended, the number of the regiment and corps to which he is attached, as well as the name and post office address of the person by whom it is sent, and fasten the card or slip thus addressed securely to the contents of the package *inside the wrapper*, it will in all cases insure their safe delivery or their prompt return to the owner.

Editors in the loyal States will confer a favor on our soldiers and their friends at home by publishing this notice in their papers.

S. J. BOWEN, Postmaster.

Official Vote at the October Election.

The following is the official report of the vote of this State at the October election. It includes the home and soldiers' vote:

Districts.	Union.	Dem.	U. maj.	D. maj.
I	7,742	9,764		2,022
II	11,767	7,290	4,477	
III	11,467	9,992	1,475	
IV	13,088	9'344	3,744	
V	11,007	10,729	278	
VI	9,661	12,847		3,186
VII	10,908	7,231	3,677	
VIII	5,971	12,076		6,105
IX	11,804	7,344	4,460	
X	10,679	11,154		475
XI	6,393	23,016		6,623
XII	10,058	10,573		515
XII	9,724	8,723	1,001	
XIV	11,619	11,092	527	
XV	10,576	13,382		2,806
XVI	11,242	11,174	68	
XVII	9,225	8,716	509	
XVIII	11,533	10,681	852	
XIX	11,631	9,914	1,717	
XX	14,314	10,976	3,338	
XXI	10,730	10,855		125
XXII	11,233	7,013	4,220	
XXIII	11,882	3,124	3,758	
XXIV	11,727	10,112	1,615	
			35,716	21,857
			21,857	
Majority			13,859	

A REBEL PLOT IN NEW YORK.

All the Principal Hotels Fired.

SEVERAL ARRESTS MADE.

From the New York Times, Nov. 26.

The city was startled last evening by the loud and simultaneous clanging of fire-bells in every direction, and the alarming report soon spread from street to street that a preconcerted attempt was being made by rebel emissaries, in accordance with the fiendish programme recently set forth by the Richmond papers, to burn New York and other northern cities, in retaliation for the devastation of rebel territory by Union armies. The facts gathered by our reporters appear to confirm the truth of these reports.

The plan adopted by the incendiaries was to set fire at once, or nearly at once, to the principal hotels and other public buildings in the city. At seventeen minutes of nine the St. James Hotel was discovered to be on fire in one of the rooms. On examination it was discovered that the bed and several other articles of furniture had been saturated with phosphorus and set on fire. A few minutes afterward Barnum's Museum was discovered to be on fire; but the flames were soon extinguished, and the building sustained very little damage. At five minutes of nine fire was discovered in rooms Nos. 138, 139, 140, and 174 of the St. Nicholas Hotel. The fire was got under without much difficulty by the fire department of the hotel, but not until the furniture and the rooms had been damaged to the amount of about $2,500. The beds in this case, also, were found to be saturated with inflammatory materials. At twenty minutes past nine the inmates of the La Farge House were alarmed by the cry of fire; but the flames were extinguished without much difficulty, and the damage received was comparatively slight.—Shortly after ten o'clock the Metropolitan Hotel was discovered to be on fire; but by this time the police had given warning at all the hotels of the designs of the incendiaries, and the watchmen being on their guard, discovered the fire in time to put it out before it had done much damage. The Brandreth House, Frenche's Hotel, the Belmont House, Wallack's Theatre, and several other buildings were fired during the course of the evening, but none of them were seriously damaged.

ARRESTS.—About ten o'clock the Detective Police arrested a woman at the Metropolitan Hotel, under circumstances that involve her in serious suspicion. She hails from Baltimore, and was noticed going from one hotel to another, leaving each hotel just previous to the breaking out of the fire.—She strongly protests her innocence of the crime charged upon her; but the fact that the fires followed closely in her wake, as she passed from house to house, is a very suspicious circumstance and justifies her arrest and detention.

The police also made several other arrests: but in accordance with a request from Police Headquarters, we refrain from mentioning the names of the parties taken into custody.

SCENES AT THE HOTELS.—The scenes at the various hotels, where the usual quiet of the evening was broken by the alarm of fire, and by startling rumors of extensive conflagrations thro' the city, were very exciting. At several of the hotels, the inmates of the rooms were requested to vacate their quarters and permit them to be carefully searched for incendiary material. In several instances, beds in vacant rooms were found saturated with phosphorus and filled with matches. A box filled with inflammatory material was taken from the Metropolitan to the Police headquarters, and after being exposed to the air for a short time, burst into flames.

To guard against the threatened conflagration, watchmen were put on at all the hotels, and a dozen pails of water were set on every floor, ready for instant use. Fire Marshal Baker is busy investigating the origin of the fires, and the Police are said to be on the track of several suspected persons.

NEW YORK, Nov. 26, 2 P M.—This morning an examination of the Astor House took place, to learn if any attempt had been made to fire that building—when, on opening room No. 204 an immense volume of smoke poured out into the hall. The fire had been smouldering during the night, and the floor was burned to cinders; the bedding had been saturated with turpentine, the chairs placed on the bed and covered with the bed clothes. This room had been occupied by one person since the 20th inst., and his arrest, it is believed will soon be made. The damage will amount to about $600.

2,30 P M—A person in a lieutenant's uniform, named Allison, who occupied one of the rooms fired, was arrested to day. Arrangements have been made for protection against a repetition of the incendiarism. General Dix's order requiring Southerners to register their names, and which has proved almost a dead letter, will be rigidly enforced.

The Case of Mrs. Sarah Hutchins.

BALTIMORE, Nov. 25.—The case of Mrs. Sarah Hutchins, who has been convicted by the military commission, of sending arms to Harry Gilmore, and sentenced to five years' imprisonment, attracts much attention here, and strong efforts are being made to procure a mitigation of her punishment. Many of the most earnest portion of the loyal citizens of Baltimore earnestly protest against any such leniency, considering that the social position of the lady should not shield her from the full responsibility, and that her offence, in extending aid and encouragement to such a public enemy, free booter and highwayman as Gilmore, was an act, not only against the Nation, but the State of Maryland—a high crime, meriting the most vigorous punishment—such as will deter many others of her sex in this city and State from like offences.

GRANT'S INTENDED MOVEMENT.—Private intelligence represents that all is in readiness with Gen. Grant's forces, for an active forward movement, in connection with Gen. Sherman's operations. The opinion was gaining ground that Sherman's destination was a point nearer to Grant than Savannah.

Rebel Accounts of Sherman's Advance.

FROM THE LATEST GEORGIA PAPERS.

BALTIMORE, Nov. 25.

The following extracts are taken from a file of late Georgia papers received at the *American* office:

The Augusta *Chronicle*, of the 19th inst., publishes an appeal to Georgians by Senator Hill, as follows:

RICHMOND, Nov. 25.

To the People of Georgia: You have now the best opportunity ever yet presented to destroy the enemy. Put everything at the disposal of our generals; remove all provisions from the path of the invaders, and put all obstructions in his path. Every citizen with his gun, and every negro with his spade and axe, can do the work of a good soldier. You can destroy the enemy by retarding his march. Georgians, be firm, act promptly and fear not. [Signed,]

B. H. HILL.

I most cordially approve the above.

JAMES A. SEDDON, Secretary of War.

Among the many war rumors on our streets to-day is one that Griffin is captured by the Yankees. As to the correctness of the rumor, we have nothing to say.

The Augusta *Sentinel*, of the 19th, says: Reliable news from up the river has been received. A gentleman who arrived on Thursday evening from Stone Mountain, reports that a Yankee column was moving down the Georgia railroad, divided at Decatur, one half going down the Covington road, and the other the Rockbridge road. At Stone mountain they burned all the unoccupied houses, comprising some two-thirds of the town, and were laying waste the country as they progressed. They march in hollow squares with their trains in the centre. They united at Baker's Mill, near Covington, and it was not known whether they would strike for Eatontown or Athens.

This gentleman says the view from the summit of Stone mountain of the conflagration of Atlanta was awful beyond description. The conflagration of the "Gate City" was an ocean of flame as the fiery waves rose and fell throughout its whole extent.

Passengers on the Georgia railroad last night reported that about one hundred Federal cavalry made their appearance at School Circle on Thursday, and burned the railroad platform. It is not believed that they have come down any further than the Circle.—Their infantry encamped at or near Old Sheffield on Wednesday night.

It is also reported that they have burned Monticello and Hillsboro', which, if true, indicates clearly that they design tapping the Central Railroad at Gordon, or some other point. The passenger train on the Georgia Road, yesterday, only came from Union Point.

The Macon *Telegraph* of Friday states that the city, on that day, was considerably excited owing to the various reports of the enemy who are known to be positively marching on the city.

Gen. Cobb has issued an order calling out every man capable of bearing arms, and all who do not respond, he has ordered to be arrested.

The Macon (Ga.,) *Telegraph* speaks thus of matters at the front: "We have reliable information to the effect that the Yankees are advancing from Atlanta in this direction in two columns, one on the McDonough road and the other by way of Jonesboro'. Our forces are at Griffin. More than this we deem it imprudent at present to state.

A gentleman, who left Forsyth on Thursday, the 18th, at 3 o'clock, informs us that a courier arrived at that place about half an hour before he left and reported that there were some Yankee cavalry eight miles north of the town. All the bridges on the road from Forsyth to Indianapolis were burned by our forces.

The latest reliable intelligence from the front in Georgia has been received from a gentleman who left Griffin on Wednesday night at 10 o'clock. Gen. Wheeler fought the enemy who was advancing with a force estimated at from 25,000 to 30,000 in two columns, one on the McDonough road and the other on Jonesboro, at Bear Creek, ten miles above Griffin, until late in the evening, when he fell back to Griffin, and was passing through that city on its right. When our informant left, our infantry forces were falling back to Barnesville.

It is probable at the time of writing this, that Sherman has occupied Griffin, and will rapidly demonstrate upon Macon and perhaps Milledgeville.

We learn from a reliable source that Governor Brown's residence, in Canton, Cherokee county, embracing his commodious dwelling house, kitchen, out houses, etc., together with his office buildings, were all burned to the ground by the vandal foe a few days ago.

The officer in command of the party sent to do this work, allowed the family who were living on the premises at the time, only fifteen minutes to remove their furniture from the house, and all that was not removed within that time was destroyed by the flames.

The same party burned the courthouse, jail and academy, with the hotels and about two-thirds of the best dwellings and business houses in Canton. A force of some 3,000 or 4,000 of the vandals were within a mile or two of the town, while some seventy of the band were sent into the town under an officer with orders to burn the house of Gov. Brown and the public buildings and houses of all who have been prominent Southern men.

It is now evident that Sherman has inaugurated a winter campaign, and that Georgia is the field which he designs to desolate. A terrible crisis is therefore upon us. Every man in the State, able to bear arms, should rally to the rescue. In the hands of the military authorities, however, the defence of the State is left.

We have no suggestion to make.—What we have long looked for has come at last. We have no censure now to cast upon any one, while we would urge upon every man in the State the necessity of doing what patriotism and duty require him.

The *Telegraph* further says, there is no doubt that the military authorities will do everything in their power to stay the advance of the enemy, and we trust they will receive the cordial support of the entire community. For obvious reasons we refrain from giving any information concerning the movement, or of the number of our forces.

The Savannah *Republican*, the only paper received at Washington, has those from Beauregard and some citizens:

CORINTH, Nov. 18, via SELMA, Nov. 18.

To the People of Georgia: Arise for the defence of your native soil. Rally round your patriotic Governor and gallant soldiers. Obstruct and destroy all the roads in Sherman's front, flank, and rear, and his army will soon starve in your midst. Confident and resolute, trust in an overruling Providence, and success will crown your efforts. I hasten to join you in defence of your homes and firesides.

G. T. BEAUREGARD.

RICHMOND, Nov. 19, 1864.

To the People of Georgia: We have had a special Conference with President Davis and the Secretary of War, and are able to assure you that they have done and are still doing all that can be done to meet the emergency that presses upon you Let every man fly to arms! Remove your negroes, horses, cattle, and provisions away from Sherman's army, and burn what you cannot carry. Burn all the bridges and block up the road in his route. Assail the invader in front, flank, and rear, by night and day.—Let him have no rest.

The above is signed by Julian Hartridge, Mark Blandford, J. H. Repolds, George N. Lester, W. E. Smith, J. F. Showmake, James M. Smith, and E. P. Bell.

The same paper has the following dispatches:

MACON, Nov. 19.

The military authorities are active and vigilant and every man is under arms, and confidence is being restored. The enemy are believed to be on our right—distant about thirty miles. The city will be defended to the last.

This would seem to strengthen the belief that Augusta is their object.—The Central Railroad, near Griswoldville, was cut at 3 P. M., on the 20th, and the telegraph was destroyed.—Communication between Savannah and Macon is destroyed, and the wires have been cut between Gordon and Milledgeville also.

From the Army of the Potomac.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 26.—Information from the Army of the Potomac is to the effect that Thanksgiving day was truly a festive occasion among the soldiers.

Since the news of President Lincoln's re-election has been circulated in the rebel army, the deserters to our lines have increased largely.

It is said by the deserters that the number of soldiers known to be watching for favorable opportunities to escape to our lines is astonishing, and the demoralization is so general that the officers fear to trust any of their troops on picket.

They have lost confidence, it is stated, even in the South Carolina and Virginia troops.

Arrival of Paroled Skeletons at Annapolis.

BALTIMORE, Nov. 26.

The Annapolis correspondent of the *American*, writing on Friday evening, says two of the first vessels composing Col. Mulford's fleet of transports, arrived here to-day with paroled men from Savannah.

The steamers were Atlantic, Capt. Gray, and Blackstone, Capt. Berry, the former having on board 649 living skeletons and eighty dead bodies. Nine others were buried on the passage. Such was the wretched state of these poor men that our surgeons were themselves appalled at the awful sight. Not a single man of the whole number but had to be sent to the hospitals, many to leave them only for the graveyard.

Letter from the West.

MONMOUTH, ILL., Nov. 21, 1864.

Friend Lewis:—I have been thinking for a long time of writing you a letter for publication, but owing to the excitement on political affairs in which your readers were necessarily interested, I thought it best to allow room for what might more concern them. Now that the election is over, and our old friends got what they so much desired, a "*fair election* without *a fight*," and the result being so very soothing to their excited nerves, I propose to drop you a line or more for publication. But did not Illinois do the *fair thing* in this election?

The memory of Douglas and his teachings are not forgotten in Illinois. We have not forgotten his dying admonition, *to mark him an untrue patriot who distrusts our cause and sows dissensions among us*, and didn't we clean out all such?

I was pleased to hear of your procession of Douglas Democrats marching to the polls on the 8th, and voting for Lincoln and Johnson; but don't you think it would have looked like a *small show*, in portions of this State—for instance in Johnson county where Lincoln, in 1860 received but 40 votes, against 1,563 for Douglas; now his majority is 950. Or in Pope county, when in 1860 he had but 127 against 1,202 for Douglas, now he has 600 majority. But on the whole, old Pennsylvania did nobly. We were watching with great anxiety to hear the result on your October election, hoping for the best, but a little afraid withal, that the false pretences of the Chicago platform, with its delusive cry of *peace*, might deceive your Quaker and other non-combatants into the belief that it would accord with their principles best to vote that ticket, and then we knew how sorely some of your citizens had suffered by rebel raids, and had insult added to injury by some well-meaning but foolish comments of editors safe from harm themselves, who intimated that they ought to have protected themselves. And again we knew that while the high price of produce was helping our farmers and producers of Illinois, it was sorely pressing the families of your mechanics and operatives, especially the families of those left destitute by death or absence in the army. But thank God the citizens of the old Keystone stood firm and nobly, spanned the arch with the New England Union majorities as one column, Indiana and Ohio for the other at the October election. Since that time the only question with us was, how large a majority can we give? We knew the result was certain, but we wanted to show our deluded brethren of the North, how much they were mistaken when they thought we were willing to give up whipped. Poor little Mack! He was a good fellow, but like "poor dog tray," he was found in bad company, and had to suffer accordingly. But after all it was a good thing for the peace of the country that he was nominated at Chicago, for it prevented all discussion of the grave charges preferred against Mr. Lincoln, for in all these things, his own friends being judges, he had gone further than Mr. Lincoln, in "suppression of free speech," "suppression of the writ of habeas corpus," "arbitrary arrests," &c., and then his letter of acceptance killed the platform and the platform killed the letter of acceptance, and both killed him at the polls, and his death killed the copperheads, and all together kills the bogus Democracy. So that although we lose little Mack, the country can say this, "his loss is *our* gain."

The weather is quite cold here now; all kinds of snakes—political and others have gone into their *holes*, and one can hardly realize that we had a campaign in blast so recently. People are all turning their attention to the question of what Sherman is doing. It is no use to speculate on the probabilities, better to wait and see, and hope and pray for his success, whatever may be his designs. The crops here this season were very good, times are brisk, and everything apparently in a flourishing condition. A small draft was made on our county to fill the quota for the last call. Two of the eight sub districts into which the county is sub-divided, escaped altogether. This township, including the city of Monmouth escaped, so that the draft fell mostly on farmers who choose to employ substitutes in nearly every case. The price of substitutes average about $800. There was not the slightest show of resistance in our county whatever, although some time ago mon foolishly talked of dying at home in case they were drafted, rather than go—when the draft came they wisely concluded to live as long as they could, and either went themselves or hired subs. The O. A. K. alias S. L., &c., are coming to grief out here, and Uncle Sam seems inclined to give them no rest. "Arbitrary arrests" at Indianapolis and Chicago don't seem to exasperate anybody, and the honest Democrats curse them worse than do the Abolitionists.

Yours &c.,

JOHN PORTER.

A Slight Mistake.

A short time ago, says the Cincinnati *Commercial*, about forty deserters from Sherman's army, who had been picked up in different parts of the county, were taken to Covington under guard, and furnished with quarters at the barracks, head of Greenup street. They were dressed in citizens' clothes, and from their ragged, dirty appearance, nearly everybody took them to be rebel prisoners. A lady, residing on Madison street, whose secession proclivities are well known, showed her sympathy for the "poor Confederates," as she called them, by going to the barracks and asking of the commanding officer the privilege of furnishing a few of the prisoners with a good dinner and some clean clothes.

The request was readily granted, and the lady prepared a most sumptuous meal for about a dozen of the men, and, in addition, supplied new undershirts to four or five of the party; gave one a pair of shoes and another a coat worth thirty dollars. She even went so far as to comb the hair of several of them with her own hands. All these little acts of kindness were of course duly appreciated by the men, and when about to leave for the railroad depot en rout for Lexington, they thanked her, all, very cordially. At this juncture the lady asked some of the men to whose command they be longed. "To Sherman's army," was the response. The lady, somewhat surprised, said, "Hood's army, you mean!" "No," said they, "we belong to Sherman's army." "Then you are deserters, I suppose," remarked the discomfitted female secessionist. 'Yes,' was the reply; whereupon the admirer of Davis, Breckinridge, Beauregard, &c., gave her guests a look of unfeigned disgust, and took herself off in a hurry, vowing, no doubt, that the next time she attempted to assist her Southern friends," she would make shure of their identity.

☞ Gen. Sherman has with him, in the Georgia campaign, one of the best scouts in the Southwest—an old man, a native Georgian, and a wealthy slaveholder at that.

The Cleaning of a Great City.

Some idea of the mode of keeping a great city clean may be gained from the following statement which we clip from a New York paper:

"There are two hundred and sixty-eight miles of paved streets in this city, averaging thirty-three feet in width. This gives an area of one thousand one hundred and thirty-nine acres to be cleaned. The City Inspector has the whole area swept once every fortnight; about one-half is swept twice every fortnight; about one-quarter is swept three times; three hundred and forty-five acres are cleaned six times, and seventy-five acres twelve times, in the same space of time. This is equivalent to cleaning three thousand five hundred and fifty-three acres once in two weeks.—In addition to this work, the ash carts traverse every mile of the streets, on each side, every day, Sundays excepted. This is equivalent to traversing five hundred and thirty-six miles a day, and conveys some idea of the extent of this magnificent metropolis city.

The returns of the Bureau of Sanitary inspection of the City Inspector's Department show that forty thousand three hundred and six loads of street dirt, ashes, garbage, and rubbish have been removed from this city in two weeks. At this rate one million forty-seven thousand nine hundred and fifty-six loads would be removed in a year. The loads average fourteen cubic feet, and this gives an amount equal to fourteen million six hundred and seventy-one thousand three hundred and eighty-four cubic feet. This would form a solid cube of dirt two hundred and forty-three feet in extent, or much higher than the spire of Trinity church, with the same dimensions each way.

The average price paid per load for carting away this immense mass is about thirty-eight cents. This makes a total expense of $398,223 98 per annum.

RESPONSE TO GEN. BUTLER'S SPEECH.—The Richmond *Whiy makes the following response to General Butler's invitation to "come back:"

"'Come back, come back now,' he tells us, 'and quit feeding on husks, and live with us on the fat of the land.' But until we want to associate with felons and cutcasts, thieves, robbers and murderers, we shall, we think, decline the gentle invitation. Husks, after all, though not a very generous diet, will keep us up for a time; and and they are at least preferable to all the fat of Yeal cubfee company. It was kind, perhaps, in Butler to offer us the good things of his country, but he ought not to have had the impudence to offer to sit down with us at the same table."

STRAY CALF.—Came to the premises of the subscriber in Warriorsmark twp., about the 20th of September last, a light RED Steer CALF, supposed to be an early spring Calf. The owner is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges, and take him away; otherwise he will be sold according to law. JOHN HUTCHISON.
Warriorsmark tp., Nov. 30-3t*

"THE HUMAN FACE DIVINE." A New System of Physiognomy—Eyes, Ears Nose, Lips, Mouth, Head, Hair, Hands, Feet, Skin, with all "SIGNS OF CHARACTER," and how to read them, given in the
Phrenological Journal and Life Illustrated, for 1865. S. R. WELLS, Editor.
Portraits of remarkable men, in every calling, illustrating different phases in human character, the sane and the insane, the virtuous and the vicious—PHYSIOGNOMY, ETHNOLOGY, PHRENOLOGY, PSYCHOLOGY, etc., in each number.—New Volume, 41st, for 1865. Monthly, only $3 a year.—"Now is the time to subscribe." Sample numbers by first post, 20 cents. Please address MESSRS. FOWLER & WELLS, 389 Broadway, New York. nov30.

THE PITTSBURG COMMERCIAL.
PUBLISHED DAILY BY THE
Pittsburgh Newspaper and Printing Company.
ONE OF THE LARGEST AND MOST WIDELY CIRCULATED PAPERS IN THE STATE.
Gives the earliest and fullest Intelligence
PROSPECTUS FOR THE NEW YEAR
On assuming control of THE COMMERCIAL, at the commencement of the year, the present conductors announced their determination to infuse a new life and vigor into its columns which should render the paper more than ever acceptable to the reader.
The rapid increase in circulation, flattering notices of our contemporaries, and congratulatory letters from every quarter, assure us that our efforts have not been unsuccessful.
The Commercial has grown daily in public favor until it now ranks among the leading journals in the country.
In order to keep pace with the demands of the reading public, and at the same time meet the increasing pressure of our advertising columns, we some months since increased the dimensions of the paper to the extent of four columns.
Among the leading features are full and reliable
TELEGRAPHIC REPORTS,
from all the leading points of interest. It devotes special attention to
MARKET REPORTS,
including the iron, oil, cattle, lumber, tobacco, and the Pittsburgh general markets. Our
RIVER NEWS,
receives particular attention, and in this Department the Commercial has no rival. The
FINANCIAL AND STOCK REPORTS,
of the Commercial are prepared with care and will be found to be unusually full and reliable. Also, the reports of the
LEADING MARKETS OF THE COUNTRY,
embracing reports of the Dry Goods and wholesale markets, and special reports of Oil, stock, finance and trade, from day to day.
While special attention will be given to these several departs, the Commercial lays claim to rank among the leading journals of the country as a medium of
GENERAL INTELLIGENCE.
Its aim is to give none but healthy reading suited to the Family Circle, and to be a welcome visitor to the discriminating public.
The PULPIT forms a peculiar feature of the Commercial. By giving every Saturday an Original Sermon, prepared expressly by a Minister of the Gospel, in Pittsburg or vicinity, (which, also, goes into the weekly,) fifty-two discourses are given in the year, by not less than twenty or thirty different ministers, without regard to denominational distinction. This department of the Commercial has attracted much attention; and arrangements are being made to increase its recognized importance and value. As a feature as once novel and instructive, it constitutes not the least of the many claims of the Commercial to patronage.
In POLITICS the Commercial will be an undeviating supporter of the Union, and earnestly loyal to the Government, and as far as consistent with this aim, free from Partizanship.
The Commercial is a large folio sheet, and is published in two editions every morning, Sunday excepted,
TERMS OF DAILY:
By mail, $10 per annum; City subscribers, served by Carriers, $13 per annum, in advance, or, 25 cents per week, payable to the carrier. Single copies, 5 cents. A discount made to Agents.
The SATURDAY COMMERCIAL—A large sheet, containing all the Current News, Miscellaneous, Literary and Scientific Intelligence and Valuable Reading for the Family, is published at $1,50, (62 issues,) per year. In Clubs of Twenty, $1.
☞ The Money for Weekly and Daily must always accompany the order and in no instance can these terms be deviated from.
☞ Postmasters are requested to act as agents for the Commercial.
Office, 75 FIFTH Street, opposite the Postoffice.
C. B. BRIGHAM.....Editor.
R. D. THOMPSON.....Business Manager.
Address THE COMMERCIAL,
nov30-3t PITTSBURGH, PA.

U. S.
REVENUE STAMPS
FOR SALE
AT LEWIS' BOOK STORE,
HUNTINGDON, PENNA.

The Globe.

HUNTINGDON, PA.

Wednesday morning, Nov. 30, 1864.

LOCAL & PERSONAL.

Wood Wanted Immediately.

Loads of good dry wood will be received at this office in payment of subscription, or the highest price per load will be paid. Send immediately.

Organ.

The Methodist congregation at this oc has purchased an elegant organ their church, at the cost of about 400.

Let us Hear Again.

We were pleased to receive a communication from Franklin township of a local character, in accordance with a notice we lately published. We speat, let us hear from you again; and we extend the invitation to all.

Notice.

Appeals relative to any erroneous or excessive valuations, assessments or enumerations of the special tax on incomes for 1863, for this county, will be received by Assessor Dean at the Jackson Hotel, in this borough, on Monday next, the 5th of December.

Thanksgiving Day.

Thursday last, the day of thanksgiving and prayer appointed by both the President and Governor, was appropriately observed by our citizens.—Stores were closed, and business, of all kinds, was suspended. A thanksgiving sermon was preached in the morning in the M. E. Church by Rev. S. H. Reid.

Accident.

A serious accident befel Thomas A. Smelker, of Germany Valley, a short time ago, by the upsetting of a load of cloverseed, upon which he was building. Both his legs between the knee and ankle joints were fractured, causing much suffering.

Conscripts.

Numbers of conscripts have been brought almost every evening during last week from Bedford county, and sent on their way to Harrisburg.—From appearances we are led to think Bedford county is giving a very good share of its citizens to the cause of Uncle Sam. The men whom we have seen were all robust fellows, and bore their fate with meek and commendable submission.

Another Robbery.

Elijah Gorsuch's dwelling in Oneida township, was entered through a window on Thursday evening last, while the family were at a meeting in the neighborhood, and after disturbing his papers the thief left, taking with him about six dollars in silver. Some $60 or $70 in notes folded in a deed were thrown upon the floor with other papers, but further undisturbed.

Arrest.

Three persons were arrested on the cars between Altoona and this place a short time ago, by the Provost Guard, on the strength of a dispatch from Major Dodge, at Harrisburg. The allegation was that they were deserters and bounty jumpers. They were confined in the jail at Hollidaysburg for two days, awaiting a hearing before Captain Lloyd, who afterwards discharged them. They claimed to hail from New York and Canada.

Gone from our Midst.

Our friend Benjamin Jacobs, for many years engaged in the mercantile business in this place has removed with his family to the great and mighty city of Gotham, where he has branched out in the "Shirt" line.—Ben is a sociable fellow, and we are sorry to lose him from our midst.—May good luck attend him.

Important Information.

A large number of packages intended for the army arrive at the Washington post-office with their wrappers destroyed, or the address so mutilated that they cannot be forwarded, and are therefore necessarily sent to the dead letter office.

It is officially suggested that persons sending such packages should write on a card the full address and fasten it securely to the contents of the package inside the wrapper. This will insure prompt delivery.

A Commendable Project.

We call the attention of our readers to an article on the first page of this issue headed "An Appeal." The writer has in view an object to promote more universal concern for the welfare of our soldiers, and desires that the public—from the individual of limited to the one of unbounden means—should contribute freely to the support of the institutions, already established in our country, which look to and alleviate the wants of the suffering defenders. For the purpose of extending the field of usefulness of these Commissions he suggests that organizations in every county be immediately effected, which should be auxiliary to the general Commissions. He says:

"Let a county convention be called, let there be a large central committee appointed, whose duty it might be to manage the affairs of the association, let there be a sub-committee appointed for each township and borough, let them call meetings or see to it that every family be visited, and requested to contribute something for the soldiers' comfort."

A Buck Story.

An aged gentleman of our acquaintance, who is better known in a western township of our county as "Colonel," and who most generally receives that familiar sobriquet from his friends, was engaged one day last week in hunting deer on the Allegheny mountains. Luckily for the Colonel a shot aimed at a large and splendid buck as it was coursing o'er the mountain had a fatal effect, and brought the game full low. The Colonel was exceedingly rejoiced at finding the courser thus securely in his power, and he immediately had it shipped from its wild and native home, and distinguished its tribe so much as to bear its remains company until they were deposited in a room in the Franklin House at this place. Here the Colonel made great *capital* of his prize, showing it to numerous friends and visitors with marked suavity and unassuming pride.—After a satisfactory amount of *capital* had accrued to the *spirit*-ing benefit of the individuals who invited parties to see the deer, and to the lucrative and temporal benefit of the landlord who entertained the quadruped and its guardian, a new phase occurred in the scene. While the Colonel was away from his charge, and while engaged in enticing visitors of the feminine gender to see it, a party of sportive persons purloined the buck from the room, where, by the by, it was placed to be free from *rats*, and took it to the stable, where it was covered with hay sufficient to drown every clue to discovery. The Colonel finally came in with the ladies, whom he forthwith escorted to the room to see the animal. But imagine his countenance of chagrin and disappointment when he found that his prize had vanished. Upon learning from the people of the house that they knew nothing of the particulars of the losing of the buck, the Colonel immediately went to the squire's office in order to bring him to investigate the case, and it possible, scare the inmates into acknowledgment. The squire with a few others came to the house, and the case was forthwith argued in the light that it was an impossibility for any rats to have taken it off, against the attacks of which animals only, the Colonel desired the landlord to defend. After a [illegible] on the question was dropped and the party proceeded to search the house, having obtained a search warrant. They first went to the room where the buck had been placed, and what was their astonishment on finding that the buck had come back, and was lying in the precise state as formerly. This, of course, satisfied the worried Colonel, and after *reviving* himself and his friends, he apologized to the ladies, and repeated to all the adventure of the buck. To secure the deer from further flights the door of the chamber was closed and locked and there the animal remained until taken to the Colonel's home, in Porter township.

Supplementary Draft.

The following are the names of those drawn, on Tuesday, Nov. 23rd, from the different townships named, to fill a supplementary draft:

HENDERSON TOWNSHIP.

22 in the wheel—Quota 1—2 Drawn

George Hearn	John S Warfle

CARBON TOWNSHIP.

137 in the wheel—Quota 16—32 drawn

Christopher Dunn	Robison Bolin
James Sweeny	Daniel Griffen
Patrick Duffey	Michael Maloy
William Hays	Patrick Dull
Barney McConnell	Patrick Cochran
Patrick Conley	William Talbot
John Hamilton	Michael Bauman
John Stanley	Michael Fenell
Patrick Drum	Reese Evans
James Carter	John Gorley
Michael Meloy	Joseph Shaeffer
Arthur McHugh	James White
Thomas McGraw	Patrick Powers
Hugh Roney	Jeremiah Zoohey
James Haley	Benjamin Price
Fernando Gonzle	Daniel Hirkin

CLAY TOWNSHIP.

33 in the wheel—Quota 11—22 drawn.

George Kesselring	Arch Curfman
R T Miller	Theo Masimore
Samuel Bowser	John McNeal
Wm J Grissinger	Albert McNeal
W L Cunningham	Martin Grissinger
Joshua Repp	Caleb Brown
William States	William Stake
Abra'm Wagoner	Benjamin F Myers
John C Shore	George Reaneck
Saml Harkleroad	William Bollinger
Geo Harkleroad	Thomas H Adams

SPRINGFIELD TOWNSHIP.

24 in the wheel—Quota 9—18 drawn.

J Morris Cutshall	Morris Cutshall
Elliott E Ramsey	Henry Bair
Andrew Gerringer	Abram Cutshall
Frederic Gumbert	Reuben Brown
John W Grove	Reuben Madden
William Carmach	David Stains
Charles W Evans	Samuel Cutshall
P D Collins	Mordecai Chilcote
Amos Donnelly	Frederic Gumbert

DUBLIN TOWNSHIP.

34 in the wheel—Quota 6—18 drawn.

Richard Cutchall	John A Scott
George Martin	David S Patterson
Robert Gallaher	Henry McGowen
Jonathan Roddy	Samuel D Harry
William McElheny	W Gibson
S James Scott	George Snyder
Andrew Gilland	George A Jeffries
Henry Lowis	Samuel Campbell
Benj Atkinson	Elias C Yates

SHIRLEY TOWNSHIP.

39 in the wheel—Quota 5—10 drawn.

James Barnes	Brison S Shaver
Benj Herncame	Jacob Herncame
John Gilland	Oliver Colegate
Albernus Fultz	James Postlewait
Ed Withington	James Barkley

TELL TOWNSHIP.

36 in the wheel—Quota 5—10 drawn.

William Goshorn	Jesse Jeffries
Joseph B Goshorn	Rich'd Silverthorn
William Piles	Samuel Walters
William Jeffries	Robert Parsons
John L Judkins	Samuel D Evans

Cute—

The *modus operandi* of the editor of the Tyrone *Herald* to obtain "greenbacks." Tell us, neighbor, if it pays, and we may do likewise.

Off Again.

Captain W. F. Johnston is now in the east selecting a stock of the most fashionable dress goods that can be had; which will be sold by Lloyd & Henry. It

The Board of Commissioners.

Jacob Miller, Esq., of Oneida township, elected County Commissioner, was duly sworn into office at the late Court. Mr. Miller will make a good public officer. Peter M. Bare, Esq., a member of the Board, having resigned his position, M. F. Campbell, Esq., of Union township, has been appointed by the Court and Commissioners to fill the vacancy. Mr. Campbell has filled this position at a previous period much to his credit, and his selection now could not have been better. Messrs. Bare and Isett, the retiring officers have done their duties faithfully, and subserved with advantage the will and interests of our people. The Board now consists of Messrs. Campbell, Householder and Miller.

Local Correspondence.

FRANKLIN TOWNSHIP, Nov. 19, 1864.

Friend Globe:—As you request the patrons of your ever welcome sheet to give you the news of, and occurrences in the different localities, I have concluded to jot down two or three items.

—You should see the peace-on anyterms men here; some are going round with their collars up about their necks as though they were in a severe chill; others look as if they had buried their dear little Georgie.

—To show what men, otherwise considered honest, will do in politics: An old Democrat, not forty miles from here, went to see a returned wounded soldier a short time before the late election. He asked him how long he had been at home, and if he was going to vote for McClellan. The soldier replied that he thought well of Genl. McClellan when he was in command, but that he could not vote for him.—Well, when this crippled soldier was making his way up to the window to vote, this old man, leaning upon his staff, said to the Board: "Gentlemen, there is one thing about that vote I wish you to understand—that young man has not been at home ten days." Now, that man knew as much about the soldier's right to vote before he requested him to vote for Mac as he did at the election, and I think honesty should have kept him quiet. It is needless to say, the soldier voted.

—In consequence of the protracted wet weather, the farmers are far back with their Fall work. Many have not all their corn and potatoes gathered yet. OBSERVER.

A GOOD STORY is told of the assessor of Oley township, Berks county. In a speech at a Democratic meeting, just before the election, he said that if Lincoln was elected even the dogs would be taxed and stamped. While illustrating the latter operation upon a member of the canine family, the dog turned around and bit him. The assessor is likely to recover from the bite, but the dog is said to be in a critical condition.

☞ Some friends of General Sheridan, in the city of New York, sent him anonymously a most beautiful and costly suit of horse equipments. The trimmings are of gold, and exceedingly appropriate. Accompanying the equipments is an elegant and costly sabre, which is pronounced the finest in the whole army.

FARMS IN LOWER MARYLAND.—The friends of emancipation predict great results from the abolition of slavery in Maryland. On this subject the Washington *Chronicle* remarks:—

In the region of Maryland where slaves have been lost to their planters by legislation or enlistments, there is a disposition to sell their real estate at a low figure. Proprietors cannot readily adapt themselves to the free labor system, and therefore are desirous of exchanging the present uncultivated fields for greenbacks. It is also understood at the Department of Agriculture that large numbers of the best class of German farmers stand ready to migrate to Maryland and Virginia, when the war is over, expecting in that latitude (which is favorable to the raising of wines as well as corn) to find unexampled returns for investments.

Improved farms with good buildings, etc., in the immediate vicinity of Washington or Baltimore bring large sums; it may be stated that others, less favorably situated and improved, sell for $20 the acre. Probably improved plantations may be bought for twenty or thirty dollars the acre in the lower counties where the soil is diversified and suitable for planting or stock raising, and particularly for the cultivation of fruit and vegetables of all kinds.

ENROLLMENT OF MILITIA.—A general order has been issued from Harrisburg to the Commissioners of the several counties in Pennsylvania, directing the immediate enrollment and classification of the militia, under the provisions of the new militia law.—This is a move in the right direction. Pennsylvania will be prepared, when this is done, promptly to repel all future invasions of this State should the Rebels have the hardihood to make the attempt.

☞ Read the new advertisements.

A REFUGEE from Lynchburg tells us of very high prices in Lynchburg and its neighborhood, in Virginia. Flour is selling at $350 per barrel; bacon, $10 per pound; a suit of clothes; of ordinary quality, costs about $1,000, and other things in proportion. Great fears are entertained among all classes lest an actual famine will pervade the country during the winter. Large numbers are desirous of making their way into our lines, and it is only from a fear of being captured by the guerrilla scouts who infest our borders that they are prevented from making the attempt. This gentleman also affirms that the proclamation of Gen. Grant offering amnesty and protection to deserters and refugees has been effectually suppressed by the rebel authorities, and that he did not learn of its existence until he arrived within our lines.

MARRIED,

At Brownsville, Pa., on Thursday, Nov. 24, 1864, by Rev. Joseph G. Stevenson, Mr. WILLIAM A. ORBISON, of Huntingdon, Pa., and Miss MARY W. HURD, of Brownsville.

Accompanying the above notice by mail, we received two greenback $1 bills—the very best evidence that our young friend has made a happy choice, one perfectly satisfactory to him, and we know his happy companion could not have made a better selection than she has. They have our earnest prayers for a long, prosperous and happy life.

On the 19th inst., at the Presbyterian Parsonage, by Rev. G. W. Zanizer, WM. A. KEISTER, to Miss ELLEN MCCULLOCH, both of this place.

On the 22d inst., by the same, DR. MCCLAY, of Mifflin county, to Mrs. HARRIET GWIN, of this place.

PHILADELPHIA MARKETS.

Nov 30.

Fancy and Extra Family Flour	$11.50@12.25
Common and Superfine	$10.25@
Rye Flour	$9.00
Corn Meal	$8 bl; $8.00
Extra White Wheat	$2.60@2.62
Fair and Prime Red	$2.55@2.63
Rye	$1.72
Corn, prime Yellow	$1.75
Oats	.90
Barley	$ bu $2.00
Cloverseed, 64 lbs	$13.00
Timothy	$5.00
Flaxseed	$3.40
Wool	100@112
Hides	13

HUNTINGDON MARKETS.

Extra Family Flour ⅌bbl	$12.50
Extra do ⅌cwt	6.25
White Wheat	2.35
Red Wheat	2.25
Rye	1.75
Corn	1.25
Oats	.75
Cloverseed	10.00
Flaxseed	2.25
Dried Apples	1.75
Butter	.35
Eggs	.20
Lard	.25
Ham	.25
Shoulder	.20
Sides	.20
Tallow	.12

ADMINISTRATRIX' NOTICE.
Estate of Alexander Park, dec'd.

Letters of administration, on the estate of Alexander Park, late of Clay twp., Huntingdon county dec'd; having been granted to the undersigned, all persons indebted to the estate are requested to make payment, and those having claims to present them duly authenticated for settlement. PHEBE J. PARK, Adm'x.
Nov. 23, '64-6t*

EXECUTORS NOTICE.
(Estate of Christopher Wigton, dec'd.)

Letters testamentary, on the estate of Christopher Wigton, late of Franklin township, Huntingdon county, dec'd. having been granted to the undersigned, all persons indebted to the estate are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims to present them duly authenticated. JOSEPH DYSART, SAMUEL WIGTON, R. B. WIGTON.
Nov. 9, 1864—6t*

ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS REWARD!—The undersigned will give a reward of $100 for any information that will lead to the apprehension of the Thief who entered their house in Porter township, on the 28th of October, and stole therefrom 1 American lever watch, one detached lever watch, a brushes shawl, two summer shawls, a circular, two silk dresses, five fine shirts, a photograph album, a bible, hymn book, umbrella, and the first volume of the history of the war. WM. HAMER, COLLINS HAMER.
nov23-4t.

W. W. HILDEBRAND,
WITH
WILSON, ANDERSON & CERNEA,
WHOLESALE DEALERS AND JOBBERS IN
DRY GOODS,
No. 415 Market Street, Philada.,
Between 4th and 5th, North Side.
Nov23-2m*

FRENCH BURR MILL-STONES.

Manufactory, Liberty Street, near the Cotton Factory,
HARRISBURG, PENNA.

THE undersigned announces to the trade that he continues to manufacture and import direct from the most celebrated quarters in France, the best qualities of

FRENCH BURR MILL STONES,

which he offers at reasonable rates, and guarantees satisfaction to the purchaser. Also, every number in use, of the celebrated OLD AUKER BRAND BOLTING CLOTH. Orders by mail promptly attended to, and goods forwarded by railroad, canal, or express if desired.
WM. H. KEPNER,
Nov23-3m No. 10, West State street, Harrisburg, Pa.

A SCHOOL MAGAZINE FREE!
CLARK'S SCHOOL VISITOR----Vol. IX.--1865.
SEVENTY-FIVE CENTS A YEAR.
Readings, Dialogues, Speeches, Music, Poems, Mathematics Grammar, Enigmas, Rebuses, &c.

THE Publisher of this popular DAY SCHOOL MONTHLY, in order to reach all parts the country, will send the VISITOR ONE YEAR FREE TO ONE PERSON (who will act as agent,) at any Post Office in the United States.
Address, with five cents, for particulars,
J. W. DAUGHADAY, Publisher,
1308 Chestnut Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
Nov. 9—3t

MRS. L. A. HAMER,
ON MIFFLIN STREET,

Informs the Ladies of Huntingdon and feinity that she has again commenced the millinery business and is prepared to do all kinds of work to order, at prices to please all. Her old customers, and all others, are requested to give her a call.
Huntingdon, Oct. 12, '64.

LAW ASSOCIATION.

The undersigned have associated themselves together in the practice of the law in Huntingdon, Pa. Office in the one now, and formerly occupied by J. Sewell Stewart, adjoining the Court House.
A. W. BENEDICT.
J. SEWELL STEWART.
July 20, 1864

THIS WAY! THIS WAY!
A NEW ARRIVAL OF
BOOTS & SHOES, HATS, etc.

JOHN H. WESTBROOK informs the public that he has just received a new stock of BOOTS and SHOES of all sizes and kinds to suit everybody.
Also, Hats, Hosiery, Shoe Findings, Morocco and Lining Skins, all of which will be sold at the lowest cash prices.
Don't forget the old stand in the Diamond. Old customers and the public generally are invited to call.
Huntingdon, Sept. 21, 1864.

STRAY HOG. Came to the residence of Amos Smith, in Union township, about the middle of September last, a White Hog with black spot on right hip, and left ear off, supposed to weigh about 275 pounds. The owner is requested to come forward prove property, pay charges and take him away, otherwise he will be disposed of according to law.
Nov. 2, 1864. AMOS SMITH.

HORSE HAY FORKS, for unloading Hay. J. A. BROWN, Huntingdon, is agent for the best Fork in the United States. Call soon. ma4'64

NEW WHOLESALE STORE.
GOODS SOLD
At Philadelphia Wholesale Prices.

THE SUBSCRIBERS
HAVE REMOVED
From their place of business, on Hill Street,
TO THEIR NEW BUILDING
On RAILROAD STREET, near the Jackson House,
Where they intend doing
A WHOLESALE BUSINESS.
MERCHANTS AND OTHERS,
Who buy goods by the piece or package,
WILL FIND IT to their ADVANTAGE
TO GIVE US A CALL.
WE KEEP A
General Assortment of GOODS,
Such as DRY GOODS, GROCERIES,
BOOTS & SHOES, HATS & CAPS,
TOBACCO, SEGARS,
FISH, SALT,
NOTIONS, &C., &C., &C.
WE WILL SELL GOODS
AT THE LOWEST
PHILADELPHIA WHOLESALE PRICES.
A. B CUNNINGHAM & CO
Huntingdon, Nov 23, 1864.

1864. 1864.
CLOTHING.
H. ROMAN.
NEW
CLOTHING
FOR
FALL AND WINTER,
JUST RECEIVED
AT
H. ROMAN'S
CHEAP CLOTHING STORE.

For Gentlemen's Clothing of the best material, and made in the best workmanlike manner, call at
H. ROMAN'S,
opposite the Franklin House in Market Square, Huntingdon, Pa.
Huntingdon Nov 23 '64.

HEAD QUARTERS
FOR
NEW GOODS.
D. P. GWIN
INFORMS THE PUBLIC
THAT HE HAS
JUST OPENED
A
SPLENDID STOCK of NEW GOODS
THAT
CAN'T BE BEAT
IN
CHEAPNESS AND QUALITY.
COME AND SEE.
D. P. GWIN,
Nov. 23, '64.

NEW CLOTHING
AT LOW PRICES.
M. CUTMAN
HAS JUST OPENED A FINE STOCK OF NEW
FALL AND WINTER CLOTHING,
Which he offers to all who want to be
CLOTHED,
AT PRICES TO SUIT THE TIMES.
His Stock consists of Ready-made Clothing for
MEN AND BOYS,
ALSO,
BOOTS AND SHOES, HATS AND CAPS, &c., &c.
Should gentlemen desire any particular kind or cut of clothing not found in the stock on hand, by leaving their measure they can be accommodated at short notice.
Call at the east corner of the Diamond, over Long's Grocery.
MANUAL GUTMAN.
Huntingdon Nov. 23, '64.

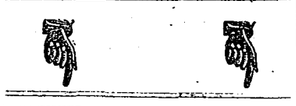
NEW STOCK OF GOODS.
EVERYBODY IS INVITED TO CALL AT
S. S. SMITH'S STORE,
ON HILL STREET, HUNTINGDON, PENNA.
THE BEST
SUGAR and MOLASSES,
COFFEE, TEA and CHOCOLATE,
FLOUR, FISH, SALT and VINEGAR,
CONFECTIONERIES, CIGARS and TOBACCO,
SPICES OF THE BEST, AND ALL KINDS,
and every other article usually found in a Grocery Store
ALSO— Drugs, Chemicals, Dye Stuffs,
Paints, Varnishes, Oils and Spts. Turpentine,
Fluid, Alcohol, Glass and Putty,
BEST WINE and BRANDY for medical purposes.
ALL THE BEST PATENT MEDICINES,
BOOTS AND SHOES,
and a large number of articles too numerous to mention
The public generally will please call and examine for themselves and learn my prices.
Huntingdon, Nov. 23 '64. S. S. SMITH.

HARDWARE
AND
CUTLERY!
AN
IMMENSE STOCK
AND
ENDLESS VARIETY
OF
HARDWARE, CUTLERY, &c.
NOW OPEN
AND FOR SALE BY
JAS. A. BROWN,
HUNTINGDON, PENNA.
CALL AND EXAMINE OUR STOCK.
Nov. 23, 1864

REMOVAL.
BOOTS AND SHOES.

GEORGE SHAEFFER respectfully informs his old customers and the public generally that he has removed to opposite Brown's Hardware Store, where he has opened a
NEW STOCK OF
Boots and Shoes,
and is prepared to accommodate everybody with good articles at reasonable prices.
He also continues to manufacture to order all kinds of boots and shoes.
Huntingdon, April 13 1864.

FISHERS' COLUMN.



THOS. FISHER. H. G. FISHER. T. C. FISHER.

FISHER & SONS
HUNTINGDON, PA.

STAPLE & FANCY DRY-GOODS, ETC., ETC.

A HANDSOME STOCK of GOODS, of all kinds, is now open for the inspection of the public, and we cordially invite all our Customers and the public generally, to call and be convinced that we are unequalled in the quality, taste, style, and prices of our Goods.

We request the public to bear in mind that we purchase principally from first hands in New York, pay CASH for all we buy, and cannot be rivalled in our facilities for opening for public use, a stock of General Merchandise.

HUNTINGDON MILLS.

GRAIN, FLOUR, AND FEED.

WE ARE PREPARED TO PURchase all kinds of GRAIN, for which we will pay the highest cash prices, and will have for sale at all times, FLOUR, FEED, &c.

PLASTER! PLASTER!!

WE HAVE an IMMENSE STOCK of PLASTER; an ample supply for this and neighboring counties! Having a Mill expressly for grinding it, we can produce finer and more desirable stock than can usually be had.

SALT! SALT!

WE OFFER 500 BBLS. of SPLENdid ONONDAIGA SALT, unequalled in quality and price. G. A. Salt in sacks is also kept constantly on hand.

FISH. FISH.

10 Dbls. No 1 MACKEREL
10 " No. 2 "
10 " No. 3 "
15 Half Bbls. No. 1 "
20 " " No. 2 "
10 " " No. 3 "
Quarter Barrels and Kits, of all numbers, also offered.

SUMAC. SUMAC.

WE ARE AT ALL TIMES PREpared to buy SUMAC; will pay cash, or trade, as desired

FLAX. FLAX.

THE HIGH PRICES RULING FOR Cotton Goods has compelled public attention to be more especially directed to the culture of Flax. It can be made by some attention, one of the most valuable products a farmer can produce; an acre readily producing 60 to 60 Dollars worth of fibre and seed. Great care should be taken by growers to have their Flax spread very thin when rolling; when watered sufficiently on one side, it should be turned, and subject to exposure until all the stalks get a grey color, and the lint readily separates from the wood by a gentle rub.

It should on a very dry day be tied in bundles, and is then ready for the mill. As a general thing too much seed is sown on an acre. Unless the ground is very rich one Bushel per acre is sufficient. If the ground is very strong one and one fourth bushel is ample.
Dec 16, 1863.

Farm For Sale.

THE undersigned offer the Farm on which they reside, in West township, Huntingdon county, at private sale. It is situated three miles from Petersburg, and the same distance from Railroad and canal. It contains three hundred and forty-nine acres and allowance; good buildings, and about one hundred and fifty acres cleared, and well adapted for a stock farm.
J. S. MAGUIRE,
aprill9,1864-tf. RACHEL MAGUIRE.

VALUABLE FARM FOR SALE
IN PENN TOWNSHIP,
About one half mile from Marklesburg Station, on the Huntingdon & Broad Top R. R., containing over
TWO HUNDRED ACRES.
About one-half clear and in cultivation; 30 or 40 acres of which is good meadow land, has an apple orchard and other fruit trees. A good dwelling house and bank barn is erected thereon. James Creek runs through it, and has a good water power; it is a good situation for a tannery. Rock oak bark being plenty and convenient. Is in a good community, with mills, stores, school houses and churches.
Terms of sale made satisfactory.
Huntingdon, Aug. 31, '64. WM. B. ZEIGLER.

FARMS FOR SALE.
The subscriber offers, at Private sale, his FARMS situate in Henderson township, Huntingdon county, about four miles from Huntingdon.
The MANSION FARM, now occupied by the subscriber, contains about one hundred and sixty Acres, and allowance, about one hundred acres being cleared and the residue rock oak and white oak timber land.
The buildings consist of a good stone dwelling house, two stories high, with basement and cellar, a new frame bank barn, carpenter shop, blacksmith shop, wagon shed, corn crib, &c. There is a good meadow and orchard on the premises, and the land is in a good state of cultivation.
The other Farm adjoins the one above described, and contains about one hundred and ten acres, and allowance, about 65 acres being cleared and the balance well timbered.
The buildings are a two story log dwelling house and a barn partly frame and partly log. There is a large number of cherry and other fruit trees on the premises.
Time will be given on the payments, and terms made to suit purchasers. Further information can be had by applying to the subscriber on the premises, or to Samuel T. Brown, Esq., at Huntingdon, Pa.
nov23-6t. JOHN PORTER.

ORPHANS' COURT SALE.
Estate of Andrew Allison, Deceased.

By virtue of an Order of the Orphans' Court of Huntingdon county, the undersigned will expose to Public sale, on the premises, on
Tuesday, the 13th December, 1864,
The following described farm and tract of land, situate in Henderson township, Huntingdon county, adjoining land of Jackson Fee and others, containing
234 ACRES AND 61 PERCHES,
and allowance, more or less. Above 100 acres are cleared and fenced, and the balance of the land is timber, principally rock oak.
The buildings consist of a good Dwelling House, frame bank barn, wagon shed, corn crib, &c.
This farm is intersected by a good public road, and lies about six miles from Huntingdon and four miles from the railroad at Mill Creek.
TERMS OF SALE.—One third of the purchase money to be paid on confirmation of the sale, and the residue in two equal annual payments thereafter, with the interest to be secured by the judgments, bonds and mortgage of the purchaser. JOHN PORTER,
nov23 Surviving Adm'r of Andrew Allison, dec'd.

EXECUTORS' SALE
OF
REAL ESTATE.

THE UNDERSIGNED EXECUtors of CHRISTOPHER WIGTON, late of Franklin township, Huntingdon county, dec'd., by virtue of the power and authority vested in them by the will of said deceased will offer at Public Sale, on the premises, on THURSDAY, the 8th day of December next at two o'clock P. M.,
All that VALUABLE LIMESTONE FARM situate in Franklin township, Huntingdon county, containing 160 acres, 140 of which are cleared and improved. The buildings consist of a good two story double frame dwelling house, and necessary outbuildings, and a frame bank barn 76 X 50 feet. A good young orchard, bearing fruit, and several fine springs, both slate and limestone are on the property.
It is situated on the turnpike from Spruce Creek to Centre county, and is four miles from Spruce Creek, a Station on the Pennsylvania Railroad. The creek passes through the farm, and there are two good water powers, at one of which there is a dam already built, ready for machinery.
The farm is in good order and cultivation, and its convenience to schools, churches, stores, and the large iron *manufacturing establishments of Huntingdon county*, makes this one of the most desirable farms in the interior of the State. Possession will be delivered on the first of April. The Executors will at same time offer at public sale 320 acres of land in —— county, Iowa.
The Executors will also sell at public sale on the premises, on SATURDAY, the 3rd day of DECEMBER next, at two o'clock P. M.,
All those certain two adjoining lots of ground situate in Gaysport, Blair county, having a two story brick house and a stable on each of said lots.
TERMS OF SALE.—One third in hand and the residue in one and two years from date of sale, with interest from the first of April, 1865, secured by the bonds and mortgage of the purchaser. SAMUEL WIGTON,
Hunt., Nov. 16, '64. R. B. WIGTON,
JOSEPH DYSART,
Executors.
The Harrisburg *Telegraph*, Philadelphia *Press*, and Lancaster *Express*, publish 3 times and send bill to this office.

HOTEL FOR RENT.

THE UNDERSIGNED OFFERS for rent the desirable Hotel property, known as the "CAUGHWICK HOUSE," situate in Newton Hamilton, Mifflin county, Pa.
The main building is a three-story brick with a two-story frame Eating Department attached. Rent to commence immediately.
THOMAS ROGERS.
FRANKLIN GREGG,
OLIVER TEMPLE,
Trustees.
or W. P. VANZANDT.
Box 29, Newton Hamilton, Mifflin Co., Pa.

NEW GOODS
FOR FALL AND WINTER.
Wm. MARCH & BROTHER,

Respectfully inform their numerous customers, and the public generally, that they have just received a large and splendid stock of Goods at their store in MARKLESBURG consisting in part of

DRY GOODS,
DRESS GOODS,
SILKS,
NOTIONS,
HATS & CAPS,
BOOTS & SHOES,
HARDWARE,
QUEENSWARE,
GROCERIES,
WOOD & WILLOW WARE,
TOBACCO,
SEGARS,
NAILS,
GLASS,
OLD MEAT,
CRACKERS,
PROVISIONS,
FISH,
SALT, &c., &c.
Also—BONNETS and TINWARE;

BARGAINS FOR LOW

And in fact everything usually kept in a first class country store, which were bought low for cash and will be sold at corresponding low prices for cash or country produce, and request the public to give us a call before purchasing elsewhere, feeling satisfied we can offer superior inducements to cash buyers.
We repectfully request the patronage of all, and especially our Trough Creek Valley friends.
Everything taken in exchange for goods except *promises.*
☞ Cash paid for all kinds of grain, for which the highest market prices will be given.
We have also a stock of FASHIONABLE FURNITURE which will be sold at reasonable prices.
WILLIAM MARCH & BRO.
Marklesburg, Nov. 16, 1864.

NEW GOODS! NEW GOODS!!
25 PER CENT. CHEAPER THAN
THE CHEAPEST!
SIMON COHN,
AT COFFEE RUN STATION,

Would *respectfully call the attention of his old patrons* specially, and the public in general, to his extensive stock of well selected new Goods, just received from the Eastern cities, consisting, in part, of
Dry Goods,
Clothing, Woolen Ware, Notions,
Hats and Caps, Boots and Shoes, Bonnets, Shawls, Circulars, Hardware, Queensware, Groceries, Wood and Willow-ware, Tobacco, Segars, Nails, Glass, Provisions, Oil, Fish, Salt, Tinware, Copper Ware, Drugs and Medicines, Clocks, Watches, &c.,
and all other articles kept in a first class country store; all selected with the greatest care and which were purchased for cash only, and affords him to sell them at a very low figure. The public will find it to their advantage to call and examine our unsurpassed stock, before purchasing elsewhere. No pains will be spared in showing our Goods. Ladies are specially invited to examine our large stock of fashionable dress goods; Shawls, Circulars, Furs, and a great variety of Woolen Goods, Hosiery, &c.
All kinds of produce taken in exchange at the highest market prices—Cash not refused. By strict attention to the wants of customers, we hope to receive a continuation of the liberal patronage with which we have been heretofore favored. Come one and all, and TRY.
☞ New Goods received daily. SIMON COHN.
Nov. 1864.

☞ For neat JOB PRINTING, call at the "GLOBE JOB PRINTING OFFICE," at Huntingdon, Pa

INSURE YOUR PROPERTY IN THE

GIRARD

Fire and Marine Insurance Co.,

PHILADELPHIA.

NO MARINE RISKS — FIRE RISKS ONLY TAKEN.

Perpetual policies granted on brick and stone buildings. Limited policies granted on frame or log buildings, merchandise and furniture.

☞ *No premium notes required, consequently no assessments made.*

R. ALLISON MILLER,
Sep16,18t.3 Agt. for Huntingdon & adjoining Cos

BIRNBAUM'S

PHOTOGRAPH GALLERY,

ON HILL STREET,

A few doors west of Lewis' Book Store,

HUNTINGDON, PA.

Photographs and Ambrotypes Taken in the Best Style.

☞ CALL AND EXAMINE SPECIMENS

FANCY FURS, FANCY FURS.

JOHN FARRERA,
718 ARCH Street
above 7th,
PHILADELPHIA.

I have now in store of my own Importation and Manufacture, one of the LARGEST and most BEAUTIFUL selections of *FANCY FURS* for LADYS' and GENTLEMEN'S WEAR, in the City. Also, a fine assortment of Gent's Fur Gloves and Collars.

As my Furs was purchased when Gold was at a much lower premium than at present, I am enabled to dispose of them at very reasonable prices, and I would therefore solicit a call from my friends of Huntingdon county and vicinity.

☞ Remember the Name, Number and Street!
JOHN FARRERA,
718 ARCH Street, above 7th, South side.
PHILADELPHIA.

☞ I HAVE NO PARTNER, NOR CONNECTION WITH ANY OTHER STORE IN PHILADELPHIA!
Sept. 7, '64. 5m.

GEORGE P. ELDREDGE
WITH
CHARLES DESILVER,
Wholesale and Retail
PUBLISHER and BOOKSELLER,
1220 CHESTNUT ST., PHILADA.

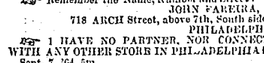
☞ Your patronage is solicited.
April 16, 1864-1y.

HOWARD ASSOCIATION,
PHILADELPHIA.
Diseases of the Nervous, Seminal, Urinary and Sexual Systems,

Newand reliable treatment—in reports by the HOWARD ASSOCIATION—Sent by mail in sealed letter envelopes, free of charge.

Address, DR. J. SKILLIN HOUGHTON, Acting Surgeon, Howard Association, No. 2 South Ninth Street, Philadelphia, Pa. [July 13, 1864-1y.

HENRY HARPER, No 520 Arch Street, PHILADELPHIA, has a large stock of

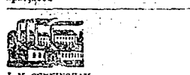


WATCHES,
FINE JEWELRY,
SOLID SILVER-WARE,
Superior plated TEA SETS, SPOONS, FORKS, &c.
Oct. 12, '64. 4m.

ALEXANDRIA BREWERY.

THE undersigned having purchased from T. Newell his interest in the Alexandria Brewery, the business will hereafter be carried on under the firm of E. O. COLDER & CO., and old customers and the public generally are informed that all orders will receive prompt attention.

E. O. COLDER & CO.
ap27,1864



J. M. CUNNINGHAM. W. F. CUNNINGHAM

NEW FIRM.

J. M. CUNNINGHAM & SON, successors to J. M. Cunningham, have this day entered into partnership in the Foundry business and are prepared to furnish Castings, of all kinds, and repairs at short notice and on reasonable terms.

We are buying Old Metal and scrap Iron at highest market prices.

Huntingdon, July 6, 1864.

SPECTACLES.

A fine and large assortment always on hand
AT LEWIS' BOOK STORE.

WAR FOR THE UNION.

NEW ORLEANS, ST. LOUIS, MEMPHIS, NORFOLK, &c. TAKEN.—ASHBY SLAIN, AND THE BACK BONE OF SECESH BROKEN.

While we rejoice at the success of our gallant troops, and the prospect of the speedy downfall of the Rebel Army, do not forget to call at the store of

WALLACE & CLEMENT,

before purchasing elsewhere, and see our new stock goods, consisting of

Dry Goods,
Groceries,
Boots and Shoes,
Queensware,
Crockery ware,
Tobacco, Segars,
Hams,
Fitch,
Shoulders,
Fish,
Flour,
Salt,

and a general assortment of notions, all of whichar for'2 cashnonable terms for cash or produce.

Huntingdon, July 1, 1863.

HOUSEKEEPERS, ATTENTION!

You all want a CLOTHES WRINGER, in order to get through your washing earlier, spare your strength and at the same time save enough in the wear of clothes by using a Wringer, to pay for it in six months, at the present price of cotton. Wringers that have taken the PREMIUM OVER ALL OTHERS in the market, for sale at the Hardware Store of Fe3,1864 JAMES A. BROWN.

CHEAP PUMPS.

JAMES A. BROWN, Huntingdon, Pa., sells Patent Wooden Pumps for cisterns and wells, from 4 to 60 feet deep, at about one half the usual price for old fashioned pumps. All pumps warranted.

Aug. 3'64.

MUSIC — THE CYTHARA—The Presbyterian Psalmodist—The Shawm—TheJubilee—Hunten's and Bertini's enlarged and improved Instructors—Weiland's New and Improved Method for the Guitar—Leland's Accordeon, Violin and Flute Instructors—Winner's and Howe's Violin Instructors—Bellak's Melodeon Instructor—Burrowes' Piano Forte Primer—do. Thorough-Bass Primer—Howe's Drawing Room Dances—The Chorus Glee Book—Tara's Harp, for sale at
LEWIS' BOOK, STATIONERY & MUSIC STORE.

ENVELOPES, wholesale and retail, for sale LEWIS' BOOK STORE.

READING RAIL ROAD.

WINTER ARRANGEMENT,

NOVEMBER 7, 1864.

GREAT TRUNK LINE FROM THE North and North-West for PHILADELPHIA, NEW-YORK, READING, POTTSVILLE, LEBANON, ALLENTOWN, EASTON, &c., &c.

Trains leave Harrisburg for New York, as follows: At 3 00 and 8 15 A. M., and 1 45 P. M., arriving at New York at 10 00 A. M., and 2 45 and 10 00 P. M.

The above connect with similar Trains on the Pennsylvania Railroad, and sleeping cars accompany the first two trains, without change.

Leave for Reading, Pottsville, Tamaqua, Hinersville, Allentown and Philadelphia at 8 15 A. M., and 1 45 P. M., stopping at Lebanon and principal stations only.

Way Trains, stopping at all points, at 7 25 A. M., and 4 40 P. M.

Returning, leave NEW-YORK at 9 A. M., 12 Noon, and 7 P. M. Philadelphia at 8 A. M., and 3 30 P. M; Pottsville at 8 50 A. M., and 2 35 P. M.; Tamaqua at 8 10 A. M., and 2 15 P. M., and Reading at 12 *midnight*, 7 35 *and* 10 45 A. M. 1 38 and 6 05 P. M.

An Accommodation Passenger Train leaves READING at 6,30 A. M., and returns from PHILADELPHIA at 4,20 P. M.

Columbia Railroad Trains leave Reading at 6 40 and 11 A. M., for Ephrata, Lititz, Columbia, &c.

On Sundays, leave New York at 7 P. M., Philadelphia, 3 15 P. M., Pottsville 7 30 A. M., Tamaqua 7 A. M., Harrisburg 6 15 A. M., and Reading at 12 midnight, for Harrisburg.

COMMUTATION, MILEAGE, SEASON, and EXCURSION TICKETS at reduced rates to and from all points.

Baggage checked through: 80 pounds Baggage allowed each Passenger.

G. A. NICOLLS,
Nov. 28 1864. *General Superintendent.*

PENNSYLVANIA RAIL ROAD.

TIME OF LEAVING O'ETRAINS

WINTER ARRANGEMENT.

WESTWARD.					STATIONS.	*EASTWARD*			
MAIL.	ACCOM.	EXPRESS.	FAST LINE.	EXPRESS.		EXPRESS.	FAST MAIL.	ACCOMMODATION.	HARRISBURG ACCOM.
P. M.	A. M.	P. M.	A. M.			P. M.	A. M.	A. M.	P. M.
5 17	4 67	12 10		.....	N. Hamilton,	8 22	.....	8	2 48
5 28	4 75	12 24		.....	Mt. Union,	8 14	10 01	9	2 40
5 38	4 25	12 34		.....	Mapleton,	.....	.....	9	2 30
5 45	4 34	12 44		.....	Mill Creek,	7 57	9 36	9	2 23
5 59	4 45	1 05		6 29	Huntingdon,	7 46	9 25	9	2 10
6 16	5 05	1 2		.....	Petersburg,	7 31	9 20	1	1 53
6 27	.....	1 39		.....	Barree,	.....	.....	1	1 44
6 34	5 21	1 51		.....	Spruce Creek,	7 17	9 07	1	1 37
6 49	.....	2 12		.....	Birmingham,	.....	.....	1	1 20
6 58	5 48	2 24		.....	Tyrone,	6 54	8 44	1	1 10
7 08	5 58	2 31		.....	Tipton,	6 44	.....	12	12 58
7 14	.....	2 49		.....	Fostoria,	.....	.....	12	12 52
7 19	6 07	2 57		.....	Bell's Mills,	6 25	8 25	12	12 37
7 40	6 30	3 41		7 55	Altoona,	6 20	8 10	12	12 30
P. M.	A. M.	P. M.		A. M.		P. M.	A. M.	P. M.	P. M.

The PHILADELPHIA EXPRESS Eastward, leaves Altoona at 9 49 P. M., and arrives at Huntingdon at 11 01 M.

The FAST LINE Eastward leaves Altoona at 2 40 A. M., and arrives at Huntingdon at 4 05 A. M.

The PHILADELPHIA EXPRESS Westward, leaves Huntingdon at 7 29 A. M., and arrives at Altoona at 8 55 A. M.

The FAST LINE Westward, leaves Huntingdon at 7 29 P. M., and arrives at Altoona at 8 40 P. M.

HUNTINGDON & BROAD TOP RAILROAD.—CHANGE OF SCHEDULE.

On and after Wednesday Nov. 9, 1861, Passenger Trains will arrive and depart as follows:

SOUTHWARD TRAINS. NORTHWARD TRAINS.

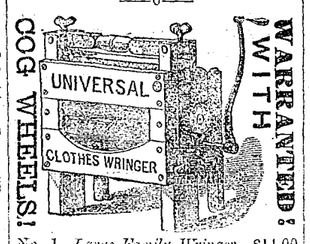
Even'g	Morn'g	STATIONS AND SIDINGS.	Morn'g	Even'g
P. M.	A. M.		P. M.	P. M.
LE 5 25	LE 8 05	Huntingdon,	AR 12 45	AR 6 20
6 09	8 20	McConnellstown,	1 32	6 00
6 14	8 28	Pleasant Grove,	11 58	5 52
6 45	8 41	Marklesburg,	11 80	5 40
			LE 11 05	5 27
7 07	9 05	Coffee Run,	AR 11 01	5 20
7 19	9 08	Rough & Ready,	10 49	5 08
7 30	9 21	Cove,	10 31	5 ;
7 40	9 25	Fisher's Summit,	10 25	LE 4 56
AR 8 10	AR 9 40			AR 4 40
	LE 9 45	Saxton,	LE 10 00	
	10 35	Bibleburg,		4 19
	10 37	Hopewell,		4 21
	10 39	Piper's Run,		3 55
	10 00	Hamilton,		3 36
	11 12	Broady Run,		3 21
	AR 11 15	Mount Dallas,		LE 3 25

SHOUP'S RUN BRANCH.

LE 10 00	Saxton,	AR	9 40
10 15	Coalmont,		9 26
10 20	Crawford,		9 15
AR 10 25	Dudley,	LE	9 10
	Broad Top City,		

Huntingdon, Nov. 9, 1864. JAS. LEWIS, Supt.

UNIVERSAL CLOTHES WRINGER!



COG WHEELS! WARRANTED! WITH

No. 1.	*Large Family Wringer,*	$14,00
No. 1½	*Medium* " "	12,00
No. 2.	*Medium* " "	10,00
No. 2½	" " "	9,00
No. 3.	*Small* " "	8,00
No. 8.	*Large Hotel,* "	20,00
No. 18.	*Medium Laundry* { to run by steam or hand }	20,00
No. 22.	*Large* " { by steam or hand }	30,00

Nos. 2½. and 3 have no Cogs. All others are warranted.

*No. 2 is the size generally used in private families.

ORANGE JUDD, of the "American Agriculturist," says of the

UNIVERSAL CLOTHES WRINGER

"A child can readily wring out a bushell of clothes in a few minutes. It is in reality a CLOTHES SAVER! A TIME SAVER! and a STRENGTH SAVER! The saving of garments will alone pay a large per centage on its cost. We think the machine each mone than "pays for itself every year" in the saving of garments! There are several kinds, nearly alike in general construction, but we consider it important that the Wringer be fitted with Cogs, otherwise a mass of garments may clog the rollers, and the rollers upon the crank-shaft slip and tear the clothes, or the rubber break loose from the shaft. Our own is one of the first make, and it is as GOOD AS NEW after nearly FOUR YEARS' CONSTANT USE.

Every Wringer with Cog Wheels is Warranted in every particular.

No Wringer can be Durable without Cog Wheels.

J. A. BROWN, is Agent for Huntingdon, Pa.

July 27, 1864.

PUTNAM
CLOTHES WRINGER.

IT IS THE ONLY RELIABLE

SELF-ADJUSTING WRINGER.

NO WOODWORK TO SWELL OR SPLIT.

No Thumb-Screws to get out of Order.

WARRANTED WITH OR WITHOUT COG-WHEELS.

It took the FIRST PREMIUM at fifty-seven State and County Fairs in 1863, and is, *without an exception, the best* Wringer ever made.

Patented in the United States, England, Canada, and Australia. Agents wanted in every town, and in all parts of the world.

Energetic agents can make from 3 to 10 Dollars per day.
No. 2, $6.50 No. 1, $7.50. No. F, $8.50. No. A, $9.50.

Manufactured and sold, wholesale and retail, by

THE PUTNAM MANUFACTURING CO.,
No. 13, Platt Street, New York, and Cleveland, Ohio.
S. C. NORTHROP, Agent.

WHAT EVERYBODY KNOWS, viz:—

That Iron well galvanized will not rust;

That a simple machine is better than a complicated one;

That a wringer should be self-adjusting, durable, and efficient;

That Thumb-Screws and Fastenings cause delay and trouble to regulate and keep in order;

That wood soaked in hot water will swell, shrink and split;

That wood bearings for the shaft to run in will wear out;

That the Putnam Wringer, with or without cog wheels will not tear the clothes;

That cog-wheel regulators are not essential;

That the Putnam Wringer has all the advantages, and not one of the disadvantages above named;

That all who have tested it, pronounce it the best Wringer ever made;

That it will wring a Thread or a Bed Quilt without alteration.

We might fill the paper with testimonials, but insert only a few to convince the skeptical, if such there be; and we say to all, test Putnam's Wringer. Test it thoroughly with any and all others, and if not entirely satisfactory, return it.

Putnam Manufacturing Co:

GENTLEMEN: I know from practical experience that iron well galvanized with zinc will not oxidize or rust one particle. The Putnam Wringer is as near perfect as possible, and I can cheerfully recommend it to be the best in use. Respectfully yours,

JNO. W. WHEELER, Cleveland, Ohio.

Many years' experience in the galvanizing business enable me to indorse the above statement in all particulars.

JNO. C. LEFFERTS, No. 100 Beekman st. New York, January, 1864.

We have tested Putnam's Clothes Wringer by practical working, and know that it will do. It *is* cheap; it is simple; it requires no room, whether at work or at rest; a child can operate it; it does its duty thoroughly; it saves time and it saves wear and tear. We earnestly advise all who have much washing to do, with all intelligent persons who have any, to buy this Wringer. It will pay for itself in a year at most.

July 13, 1864. HON. HORACE GREELEY.

New Furniture Establishment.

J. M. WISE,

Manufacturer and Dealer in Furniture,

Respectfully invites the attention of the Public to his stand on Hill st., Huntingdon, between Cunningham's and Keeps all kinds of Furniture at reduced prices. Persons wishing to purchase, will do well to give him a call. Repairing of all kinds attended to promptly and charges reasonable.

☞ Also, Undertaking carried on, and Coffins made in any style desired, at short notice.

☞ Funerals attended at any place in town or country, by J. M. WISE.

Huntingdon, Sept. 21, 1862-tf.

AGENCY,

FOR COLLECTING SOLDIERS CLAIMS, BOUNTY, BACK PAY AND PENSIONS.

ALL who may have any claims against the Government for Bounty, Back Pay and Pensions, can have their claims promptly collected by applying either in person or by letter to

W. H. WOODS,
Attorney at Law,
Huntingdon, Pa.

August 12, 1863.

AT THE

PARIS MANTILLA EMPORIUM,

No. 920 Chestnut St., Philada.

—NOW OPEN—

Paris-made Mantillas and Cloaks.

Also, SPRING and SUMMER GARMENTS, of our own Manufacture, of the latest styles and in great variety.

J. W. PROCTOR & CO.,
The Paris Mantilla Emporium,
920 Chestnut St., Philadelphia.

April 13, 1864.

SATCHELS,
PORT-MONNAIES,
PURSES,
POCKET-BOOKS,
PORTFOLIOS,
CARD CASES,
SEGAR CASES, &c., &c.,

A handsome assortment just received At LEWIS' Book Store.

FOUTZ'S CELEBRATED Horse and Cattle Powders.

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In poor, low-spirited animals, it has the most beneficial effect.

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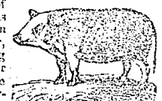

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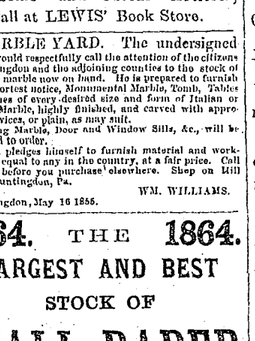

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Tracing Paper,
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AT LEWIS' BOOK STORE.

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J. D. CAMPBELL,
ATTORNEY AT LAW.
HUNTINGDON, PA.
Office in the Brick Row, nearly opposite the Court House. [April 15, 1863.

W. A STEPHENS,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
HUNTINGDON, PA.
OFFICE.—In Treasurer's room in Court House—up stairs.
Huntingdon, Dec. 16, 1863.

R. ALLISON MILLER,
DENTIST,

Has removed to the Brick Row opposite the Court House.
April 13, 1859.

J. E. GREENE, DENTIST.

Office removed to opposite the store of D. P. Gwin, in the square, Hill street, Huntingdon, Pa.
April 13, 1864.

H. K. NEFF, M. D.

HAVING returned from the army, will resume the practice of MEDICINE and SURGERY, at his old residence on Hill street.
Huntingdon, Aug., 24, '64.

WILLIAM AFRICA
HAS AGAIN COMMENCED THE
BOOT AND SHOE-MAKING,
ONE DOOR EAST OF H. ROMAN'S CLOTHING STORE.
His old customers and the public generally, will give him a call. [Huntingdon, Oct. 20, 1858.]

THE JACKSON HOTEL,
HUNTINGDON, PA.
J. MORRISON, Proprietor

WM. LEWIS,
Dealer in Books, Stationery and Musical Instruments, Huntingdon, Pa.

M. GUTMAN & CO., Dealers in Ready made Clothing, Huntingdon, Pa.

DR. JOHN McCULLOCH, offers his professional services to the citizens of Huntingdon and vicinity. Office on Hill street, one door east of Reed's Drug Store. Aug. 28, '55.

S. S. SMITH, Dealer in Drugs, Medicines, Perfumery, Dye Stuffs, Oils, &c. Also—Groceries, Confectioneries, &c., Huntingdon, Pa.

J. M. CUNNINGHAM
Founder, Huntingdon, Pa.

JAMES A. BROWN,
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H. ROMAN,
Dealer in Ready Made Clothing, Hats and Caps, Boots and Shoes, &c.

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STONE-WARE at S. S. Smith's Grocery, 20 per cent. cheaper than any other place in town.

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A beautiful lot of Shaker Bonnets for sale cheap, at
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D. P. GWIN'S is the place to buy good and cheap Carpets.

CALL at D. P. GWIN'S if you want GOOD GOODS.

LADIES Collars, very cheap and beautiful, at
D. P. GWIN'S.

CALL at D. P. GWIN'S if you want fashionable Goods

CALL at the new CLOTHING STORE of GUTMAN & CO., if you want a good article Clothing. Store room in Long's new Block, in the Diamond, Huntingdon. Sept 18, 1857

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OF VARIOUS SIZES, for sale at
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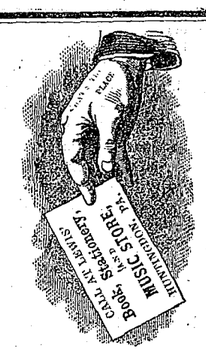
COUNTRY DEALERS can buy CLOTHING from me in Huntingdon at WHOLESALE as cheap as they can in the cities, as I have a wholesale store in Philadelphia.
Huntingdon, April 13, 1858. H. ROMAN.



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